FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAROLINA CITY IS THE PLACE.

Messrs. Hale & Son:—Believing a report of the visit of quite a number of the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding counties to Beaufort harbor, may not be uninteresting to the readers of the Observer, by your permission I will make it.

On the morning of the 23d ult., at about 8 o'clock, between forty and fifty of us embarked on board the Steamer Flora, Captain Hurt, via Wilmington for Carolina City on Beaufort Harbor. Owing to the late hour we left, and the low state of the river, we did not arrive at Wilmington until a very late hour of the night, which, however, was in ample time to make the desired connection. Upon this part of our travel suffice alone to say, what the public testimony of others for years fully corroborates, that we were put through in every respect, just as a respectable crowd, on a fine steamer, under the command of a polite and gentlemanly Captain should be.

A short time after we arrived in Wilmington, the iron horse, apparently restless under the pressure of mighty power, perfectly obedient, however, to his master's will, was moved back and attached to a long train of cars in which we were all quietly seated. The time having arrived when it was his master's will to give him freedom, he brought a very powerful snort, disturbing the peace and quiet of slumbering hours, and then with the monitory tones of a brass bell carried upon his back, warning all to clear the track and give him the way, he left, and without any disposition to fly the track, put us through in safety to Goldsborough to breakfast. Here we were compelled to wait until about 12½ o'clock, when the Atlantic train left, upon which we were borne with much velocity over a most beautiful and even road to Carolina City, a little after 6 o'clock, P. M. Upon arriving at Carolina City, the first thing with which our attention was struck, was the magnificent and stately edifice, the Carolina City Hotel, 90 or 100 feet square, 3 stories high, with a dining room some 50 or 60 feet, running back in the rear. Upon the top of this magnificent edifice stands a handsome observatory, in full view of the ocean, over which, high suspended in the air, is the American flag—the stars and the stripes—waving to the gentle breezes and angry gales which sweep unobstructed over the broad Atlantic ocean.

Here the train stopped, and we with a mighty crowd took quarters, thus christening with guests nearly every room in its spacious enclosure upon the first day it was opened to receive guests. Under the systematic management of the enterprising, energetic and worthy proprietors, Messrs. Parrot & Bright, every thing was made to contribute to the comfort, enjoyment, and happiness of all the guests, from the bright and sparkling eye of merry hearted youth to the feeble and time worn energies of honored age.

Surrounded, then, with attendant circumstances of such a character, it is reasonable to suppose, that the cherished anticipations of the future prospects of the friends of Carolina City were not a little strengthened, whilst they could look upon the handsome schooner Adele, drawing when laden 12 feet water, of Murray's line of packets, lying at the Rail Road wharf, discharging the first freight ever consigned to Carolina City, to be refreighted with naval stores and wheat,—a portion of which had already been landed in the Company's warehouse, to go on board as soon as discharged of the cargo brought; and to listen to the statement of her Captain and Master, Mr. Gauff, that having never been in the port before, he came in on low tide, sounding all the way up to the wharf, and found no less than 10½ feet in the most shallow place, and having been in the port for several days, witnessing the ebbing and flowing of the tide, feels confident he can take out on high tide a vessel of 14 feet draught.

On Monday, the first day of sale, there was quite a large collection, embracing individuals from North, South, East and West, a large proportion of whom, more or less, made some investment in Carolina City property. The Company having sold between $19,000 and $20,000 worth of lots, this being sufficient for all their present purposes, in getting individuals all over the country interested in it, and at the same time freeing it from indebtedness to the Rail Road by subscription, closed their sale, much gratified with their success.

On Wednesday, we took the train down to Morehead City, and found quite a large collection attendant upon his, or more properly, Morehead City Land Company's sale.

With fair and just statements by the Governor of the enormous expense of dredging the channel, to make 12 feet water, (to use, if I am not mistaken, his own language,) lying on one side of the point, and the forbidding idea of any means less than the State, or a stock company of vast resources, building a wharf on the other side, he proceeded to sell lots at a very extravagant rate; most of which, however, I suppose and understood, (on the first day,) were purchased by individuals embraced in the Stock Company.

We viewed the *enormous expense and difficulty* of building one wharf to the channel, and came off very well convinced in mind, before Morehead City can ever grow to justify the expense of erecting wharves to the channel sufficient to do the business of a city, it must *unavoidably* embrace Carolina City in its course.

The advantages of a speedy growth of Carolina City over that of Morehead City, can easily be seen by the difference of erecting wharves—100 to 125 yards to that of 1160 or ¾ of a mile through the sound open to the inlet, with the reasonable conclusion, that by the action of the waves, it being a sand dam, must necessarily wash down, or be sustained at a very heavy expense, even after it is finished.

This wharf has been under construction for quite a length of time, and is perhaps about one-third completed, and perhaps it would not be a very wild conclusion upon which to come, that it would have been a much less tax upon the State to have dredged out the channel from Carolina City to the deep water which is said to be near by, than to sustain a sand dam with the action of the waves of the ocean, on both sides lashing it.

As votaries, however, of Carolina City, the work being begun and large expense already sustained, we say success to the enterprise, as, if it can be made to stand, Carolina City will be equally benefitted, giving all heavy class of vessels consigned to it, the privilege and benefit of the deep water and the wharf, whilst all coasters can moor safely at its wharves now, without any expense whatever being bestowed upon the channel; and should time ever evince to the State the impracticability of *that scheme*, we have but little doubt but there will be such a beautiful specimen of a model town growing up at Carolina City, by the coasting trade, as will induce it to undertake the more practicable scheme of dredging out the channel from there to the deep water.

Without trespassing farther upon your kindness in giving the foregoing a place in your columns, allow me, as one not interested in the Stock Company, in conclusion to say: boys and girls, ladies and gentlemen, old and young, besitate not to say, Carolina City is the place. M.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated
RICHMOND Co., N. C., July 26, 1858.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—GENTLEMEN:—We left this goodly county on the 10th inst., to visit a portion of Western North Carolina. We suppose it will not be wholly uninteresting to your numerous readers to give a short sketch of our travel.

We passed through a portion of Montgomery county, through Stanly, Rowan, Davidson, Forsyth, Stokes and Surry, to the Pilot Mountain, situated in the last named county, where we spent a few days. We regard it as entirely superfluous for us to give a description of that noted mountain, as your readers have time and again had glowing descriptions of the grandeur and beauty of the scenery of that far-famed mountain. We only say to your numerous readers, go and see the Pilot Mountain of North Carolina, and our word for it, they will never regret it. Mr. Gilliam, the Proprietor of the Pilot, keeps one amongst the best hotels in the United States, as one of us, who has visited most of the principal cities in this country, knows.

In taking leave of the Pilot, we passed through the dilapidated and lifeless town of Rockford, the former county seat of Surry, which is situated directly on the waters of the Yadkin River. We assure you, we soon left that miserable town and made tracks for Wilkesboro', via Yadkin Institute and Jonesville. In Wilkesboro', we met with an esteemed friend of Harnett County, who had spent some weeks with his interesting family round and about that ancient town.

After getting full particulars of the outrage of the circus squad on the good people of Wilkes county, (an account of which has already been published in your paper,) we took leave for the Blue Ridge, crossing at Reddy's River Gap, over into the counties of Ashe and Watauga. We spent near a day at Boone, where we were introduced to the representative in the last legislature of Watauga county, who gave us a great many interesting particulars of that section of North Carolina.

On our return we crossed the Blue Ridge at the Blowing Rock, thence down the turnpike for about 8 miles, and on to the beautiful and thriving village of Lenoir, the county seat of Caldwell. After nosing around awhile, and taking a peep into that newly constructed edifice, the Davenport Female College, we passed through Newton, the county seat of Catawba, and Lincolnton, the county seat of Lincoln, where we got aboard that miserable plank road running to Charlotte, and paid two cents per mile for a horse and buggy, we suppose for the name of riding on plank, for we were nearly jolted to death by the time we reached the city of Charlotte, where the snorting of the iron horse and the rattling of omnibuses were heard, and peace, plenty and good will seem to rest on every countenance. We called at the office of the Western Democrat, and found our esteemed friend, William J. Yates, Esq., the model editor, who seemed to be in fine spirits and doing a splendid business. After bobbing around the city for some time, peeping into matters and things in general, we came to the conclusion that notwithstanding the rapidity that Charlotte is making to city greatness, it would soon be controlled by the Jews. Yet they seemed to be courteous, entertaining and obliging; and no doubt they are far above the ordinary class of Jews generally. Most of them have families residing there, and we understood that they were quite liberal indeed. Since we left Charlotte, we have not seen anything scarcely that would interest your numerous readers.

The rains have been general and constant for some time in most of the counties that we passed through. Wheat in many places was cut short by the rust. We saw hundreds of acres in oats, that will never head out, on account of the rust. Consequently they will not be cut. Every farmer should be careful of what seed oats they may have, as they will be high and scarce next spring. The corn crop generally looks very promising indeed. And what cotton we have seen generally looks better than usual for the time of the year.

Politics are beginning to run pretty high in the mountain counties. McRae will get the American party generally, and a few of the Whigs; whilst Judge Ellis will get the full Democratic vote with a few Whigs also. Some of the Whigs will not vote at all for Governor.

RICHMONDITE.

Business Looking Up.—It is gratifying to have symptoms at last of a positive revival of trade. Stagnation, inactivity, and monotony, here in the city, appear to be gradually giving place to an activity and animation foreshadowing, probably, a much more extensive fall business than most people have ventured to expect. The commercial energies of the great emporium,—paralyzed by the memorable financial crisis of last fall,—are beginning to recover their native vigor, and to free themselves from the Slough of Despond, into which they have been temporarily thrust. The leading business thoroughfares down town, though it is still midsummer, with scores and scores of our leading merchants out of town, wear a bustling air, incident rather to the latter part of August, or the beginning of September, than the end of June,—while all along South street and North River there are not wanting additional manifestations of this same cheerful character.

N. Y. Express.

The Detroit Board of Education, who must be a little waggishly inclined, have adopted as a device for the seal of that body, a handsome young school mistress, with a thriving younker across her lap. The left hand is uplifted, having a stout leather strap, in the act of descending upon the younker aforesaid, whose mouth is wide open, from which issues the motto of the seal: 'Strike, but hear me!' This almost equals the waggery of the chap in Maine, who "did" in chalk, over the door where a "Teachers' Convention" was in session, the words "New England *Whaling* Association."

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5, 1858.

MR. MCRAE IN FAYETTEVILLE.—A large number of our citizens—for the season a very large number—listened to Mr. McRae for two hours last night at Farmer's Hall. Having previously spoken in this place on the subject of Land Distribution, Mr. McRae's speech last night was mainly devoted to the matter of Internal Improvements. Beginning with his own and Judge Ellis's letters to Mr. Dancy, he vindicated his own consistency from first to last, and argued the utter worthlessness of Judge Ellis's pledges on the subject. The Judge had declared in his Dancy letter that Democrats in Edgecombe might be opposed to State aid to Railroads, and Democrats in Catawba earnestly advocate State aid, and yet all be good and true Democrats, standing on the same party platform. Thus it was, that whilst Judge Ellis was pledging aid to the Coal Fields road, his supporters, candidates for the Legislature, in nearly every county east of and including his own county of Rowan, were opposing it.

He had frequent occasion in the course of his speech to allude to the press, and of course a good deal to say of the Observer, as he said he had had nearly every day during the canvass. He had nothing to say of us to which we could take the slightest exception, but much to gratify us as an acknowledgment free and full of the fairness, courtesy and kindness he had received from us throughout the canvass. A single error he made, as he readily admitted at the close of his speech, in stating that up to the date of our withdrawal from his support he supposed that his views met with our approval. He was informed of our dissent some weeks before that withdrawal, and the mistake was made in the hurry of speaking. We mention it, by his authority, merely to prevent misconstruction

The usual press of business upon us on Thursday is added to to-day by the preparations of one of us to be off on his usual business trip, or we should write out and publish to-day a full report of Mr. McRae's speech. We took no notes; but Mr. McRae is so clear that to report him is an easy and agreeable task. No man, it seems to us, of ordinary capacity and accustomed to use the pen, could misrepresent a speech of his except by design.

We do not think that there was a man in the assemblage, Whig, American or Democrat, who heard Mr. McRae with other than pleasurable emotions. He said some sharp things, it is true, but though they cut home they did not mangle, and so pleasantly did he utter them, that they left no sting. He is a man of ready wit, large and varied information, great powers of condensation, most decided ability. Add to these, what the schoolmen say is half the battle, action, action, action, inimitable action, and you have Mr. McRae as a speaker, undoubtedly one of the most interesting speakers in the country. Nor do we think that there was a man who heard him, of any party, who doubted the sincerity of his affection for this, his native place, or his honest belief that his was the most feasible plan for aiding us. Differing with Mr. McRae most decidedly, we yet believe this of him, and say it now as we did when compelled to withdraw from his support.

The speech last night closed the canvass. To-day the people render their verdict. Judge Ellis may beat him in the polling, but there are few persons who have heard both, as we have, who can doubt that on every stump in the State Mr. McRae has had his revenge in advance.

THE DEEP RIVER EXPLORATION.—We learn that Capt. Wilkes, U. S. Navy, with the other members of the Naval Commission to make an examination of the Deep River Mineral Region, with a view to the establishment of government Navy Shops, was to leave Washington City yesterday, and reach Raleigh to-day. After a brief stay in that city, they will proceed to the scene of their labors, where we know they will receive every attention and assistance in the power of the citizens to bestow.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The bountiful crops of fruits and vegetables with which farmers have been blessed this season, have opened their hearts, and they are showering down on their friends of the non-producing classes—such drones as ourselves—a liberal share of the best of their products. We heard a Minister of the Gospel say a few days ago that he had been so amply supplied with melons that he was afraid his children would be made sick. We suggested to him to give notice from his pulpit that he had enough of melons, and would like to have the remainder in potatoes and green corn. Lest he should forget it on Sunday, we give the notice now.

For ourselves, we have to ackowledge many kind remembrances from our friends. Besides those heretofore mentioned, we have now a very large Cabbage from the garden of Mrs. Duncan Johnson, of Richmond county, N. C.; and a lot of Bartlett Pears, the most delicious of that species of fruit, from Mr. Hugh McLean of Harnett county, a gentleman who has done as much, probably, as any other in this part of the State, to procure and cultivate the best varieties of fruits, fowls, animals, &c., upon his farm.

A COUNTERFEIT.—A $20 counterfeit on the Bank of Charlotte has been shown to us. Similar counterfeits have been frequently mentioned heretofore in the Observer, but it may be well to give another caution about them. The signatures of the President and Cashier, H. B. Williams and W. A. Lucas, are *engraved*, not written with a pen; and the paper is very soft and inferior. This one is dated 19 July 1853.

If our position in the present canvass has troubled the Salisbury Watchman and its friends so much as it appears to have done, we think it no more than just that the Watchman should let its readers see it, or else abstain from giving its own incorrect version of it. Either give ours *with* yours, or give none at all. Such, it seems to us, would be the fair course. It is that we pursue towards others, and it would be pleasant to be so treated in return. But without troubling ourselves to re-state our position or its causes—the Watchman's readers will see neither, and our readers are familiar with both—we desire to make a remark upon one point in the Watchman's last article. Says the Watchman:—

"In conclusion, may we not intimate that the Observer cherishes, and tries to induce amongst the people of Cumberland, a too suspicious disposition against other portions of the State as wishing to injure Fayetteville. It sometimes charges the people of Wilmington with this sin, and now it throws out the intimation that we about Salisbury are indifferent to the prosperity of other sections, (Fayetteville among them,) because we have got all the improvements we need, &c., using it in a way calculated to prejudice its readers against us. This is the impression we get from reading the Observer, whether or not its language will bear that plain construction. We object to it, and say that it is not sustained by any facts known to us, either on record or as existing in the private feelings of this community."

The Watchman may so intimate; but, as in other intimations, it will act unjustly. We copied from the Watchman a statement that all the Rowan candidates, Democrats and Americans, were opposed to the appropriation of another dollar for internal improvements—the taxes are so oppressive. We stated the facts that these taxes are in large proportion paid for Rowan Railroads, and that whilst Rowan paid a few thousands of additional taxes, its real estate had been doubled. Does the Watchman question these statements? No. These are the facts which, in our opinion, should induce the people of Rowan to be silent at least about the burdens of taxation. They have got all they want,—rather more it seems than the Watchman cares for—and now they raise the cry against taxation. Six or eight years ago they might have done so with a better grace. If any people should complain of taxes the people of Cumberland are those people, for they pay one-thirtieth of the whole State tax for works which injure Fayetteville, and depreciate the value of the property taxed.

The Watchman is mistaken in alleging that we have sought to create the impression of prejudice against Fayetteville, except in a single case. But we think that no man can read the above plain statement of unquestioned and unquestionable facts, without coming to the conclusion that the course of Rowan, in common with that of nearly all the counties on the line of any completed railroad in North Carolina, is exceedingly selfish and illiberal. They were all earnest improvement men until they received from the rest of the State what they wanted. Having gotten that, and having thus made the necessity for taxation, they grumble at the taxes. From New Hanover to Weldon, from Wayne to Charlotte, from Raleigh to Gaston, with here and there an honorable exception, this is the case. This may all be right, it may be liberal; but it is our misfortune to be so blind as not to see it in such light.

The Watchman asks us several questions, every one of which has been answered over and over again in this paper. Who, for instance, supposes that we have "discarded the old Whig measure, distribution of the public lands or their proceeds"? or "the conservative and prudential policy of that old party"? or who supposes that we would have been neutral in the contest for Governor, "if McRae and Ellis had taken precisely the same position in regard to internal improvements, from the start?" We need not waste words to answer such questions, especially if, after doing so, the Watchman will not do us the justice to give us a hearing.

It is our misfortune,—and our fault too, for Cumberland votes have made it so—that the Coal Fields Road is now the sole representative of the Internal Improvement cause. It is the only road which has not been aided, the only road seeking a State subscription by the next Legislature, the only road which either candidate for Governor proposes to aid at the next session. It is therefore the only road in progress to be immediately affected by the hue and cry against taxes. We believe that its success and the development of the mineral wealth on Deep River will effect more good than any or all the improvements planned or executed in the State. Our votes have been freely given, our taxes cheerfully paid, to aid improvements in all sections of the State. The Observer has been the most thorough internal improvement paper in North Carolina. It is unreasonable to require, and no human power can force it to join in a crusade against internal improvements, to give the lie to its whole history, because a railroad to Fayetteville is the only one at this moment seeking aid, and some people who choose to forget the past may charge it with selfishness. No. Besides aiding the Coal Fields Road, the State has yet much to do, and it is abundantly able to do it. We hope it will not stop till it puts itself in as flourishing a condition as any State in the Union.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the Steam Mill owned by Messrs. J. Horney & Co., in Randolph county, was consumed by fire on Thursday morning last, the 29th July. The loss is six thousand dollars, and there was no insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

N. C. STOCKS.—Sales in New York at 97. Virginia 6s, 92¾.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,051,030 bales, against 2,891,580 bales last year. Increase 159,500 bales.

SOUTH CAROLINA SENTIMENT.—Senator Hammond has been entertaining his constituents with some remarkable views, in a speech at a public dinner given him in Edgefield. Such language as he used has scarcely been heard in South Carolina within a quarter of a century.

In relation to the causes of difference between the North and the South he said that "The North is by no means wholly to blame for the present condition of the section. *Many of our grievances took their rise at the South. Many false theories, originated here, and many others the South adopted.* * * * * All the opposition measures of which the South has complained, she herself inaugurated. Washington and Jefferson, in the matter of slavery, set the evil example. The North borrowed it from them. The Bank of the United States originated with the South. The South under some of our leading men, was godfather of the Tariff. And it was the same with Internal Improvements."

He was utterly opposed to the Kansas Nebraska Bill, which has been made the test not only of Democracy but loyalty to the South. "To him, he said, "*the whole theory and scheme of squatter sovereignty was a matter of disgust.* THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA BILL WAS A DELUSION AND DECEPTION FROM THE BEGINNING. He felt satisfied that on that basis the South would never unite. * * * * He (Mr. H.) was opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska bill. * * * *It was a snare to those at the South. It was rotten with fraud, and those who made it flinched from its consequences.*"

As to the difficulties between North and South, he admits that there are many grounds for apprehension at the South; but there are strong reasons, he contends, for hope and confidence. "Whatever relations may eventuate between the North and the South," says the Senator, *they would be in the end consistent with the rights and security of this section.*" He adds—"UNDER THE PRESENT ASPECT OF AFFAIRS THE SOUTH WOULD HAVE TO REMAIN IN THE UNION. He would rather see the game played out between the North and the South than see the Union brought to an end."

Senator Hammond adds to his enormities, by declaring that "*Even if at the next Presidential election the North should, by combination, elect an Abolitionist, he did not think that on that issue the great body of the South would go out of the Union!*"

For far less sins than these a Southern Whig, or Southern anything not calling himself a Democrat, would be denounced from the Potomac to the Gulf as an infamous abolitionist. But not a whisper of dissent is heard to Senator Hammond's opinions. He calls himself a Democrat, and Democracy is now-a-days like charity, covering a multitude of sins—converting sins even into virtues.

Kalmia Peaches.—Our kind cotemporary of the Courier, Mr. Yeadon, left at our office yesterday a basket of fine peaches, from his orchard at Kalmia, in Edgefield District. Fully reciprocating the feelings which prompted this agreeable little attention, we wish him the enjoyment of many crops like the present.—*Char. Mercury.*

This act of courtesy is alike creditable to the generous editor of the Courier and to his gentlemanly contemporary of the Mercury.

But we have so little faith in the success of editorial farming, with its adjuncts, horticulture &c., that we are tempted to inquire if the said basket contained Mr. Yeadon's entire crop? or still worse, whether he was not indebted to his friend and neighbor, Mr. Gregg, for even the contents of that basket?

We remember, many years ago, when we were a Journeyman in the National Intelligencer office, that Mr. Gales, the most excellent Senior Editor, rushed into the office with a mammoth turnip, which he exhibited with great delight as the *first* thing that he had ever realized from his since beautiful country seat, Eckington, where he had then had a Manager employed for several years at a salary of some hundreds a year. We never hear of an Editor turning farmer or horticulturist, but we think of Mr. Gales and his turnip, and especially of the humor which spread itself over his beaming countenance on the realization of *any* return from the many hundreds of dollars he had invested at Eckington. Is Kalmia (Mr. Yeadon's part at least of that beautiful region,) another Eckington?

It is said that Prentice, the universal genius of the Louisville Journal, says that he commenced life as a farmer, then turned Doctor, then Lawyer, then Author, and then Editor; but that, to qualify himself fully for the Editorial chair, he ought also to have studied divinity, and preached awhile. We would be rejoiced to think that our friend Yeadon is as successful in his rural pursuits as he has been at the Forum, the Legislative Hall, the Editorial Chair, and we know not how many other vocations.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.—An intelligent friend near Wadesborough furnishes us with the following mode of treating his cattle, to prevent their taking the cattle disease:—

NEAR WADESBORO', ANSON CO., N. C.
JULY 30, 1858.

Editors Observer:—The "cattle disease," noticed in the last *Observer*, has made its appearance in this section, and is spreading with great rapidity. Immediately on hearing of its existence in the neighborhood, I, at the suggestion of an experienced farmer and stock-raiser, commenced giving every morning to each cow, about one teaspoonful of copperas and a small handful of salt in a small quantity of meal:—and as yet there has not been a single case of the epidemic among my cattle. The disease is all around us, and proves fatal in many instances. My neighbor who recommended and is using the above, informs me that his cattle have also escaped thus far. It is certainly worth a trial.

Yours, &c., L.

A LARGE MELON.—Our friend, Mr. Joseph Downing of Cedar Creek, brought to town on Tuesday last a Melon intended as a present to D. K. McRae, Esq., the candidate for Governor of North Carolina. It weighs 33½ lbs. It is as large as any we have seen.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA!!!

COTTON DECLINED—BREADSTUFFS DULL!

NEW YORK, August 3.

The *Persia* arrived this forenoon, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, July 24th.

European politics generally dull.

The Indian Bill had finally passed both houses of Parliament; also the bill admitting Jews to a seat in the House of Commons.

D'Israeli stated in the House of Commons that the Government was preparing a plan for submission to the United States, on the subject of suspected slavers, which it was believed would be satisfactory, and accomplish the end in view.

COMMERCIAL

Liverpool, July 24.—Cotton declined an eighth on inferior, and one sixteenth of a penny on Fair and Middling. Sales of the week 46,000 bales, closing at the following quotations: Orleans Fair 7 11-16; Middling 8 15-16; Uplands Fair 7 3-16; Middling 6¾. Stock in port 662,000 bales, including 600,000 American.

At Manchester, goods are reported slow of sale, but unchanged. Weather favorable.

POST OFFICE RE-ESTABLISHED.—We are glad to hear that the Post Office at Melrose, Robeson county, which was discontinued a few weeks ago, has been re-established—Calvin Ray, Esq., Postmaster.

NEW POST OFFICE.—"Lethe," in Richmond county, (on the route from Cheraw to McDonald's Mills,) W. E. Smith, Esq., Postmaster.

The University.—We understand that so far 116 new students have matriculated in the University during the last two weeks. There are now 400 names on the College roll, and they are distributed as follows: Seniors, 93; Juniors, 99; Sophomores, 103; Freshmen, 77; Partial and Scientific course students, 28.

We notice that the Architect and Contractor have been busy, for a day or two past, with Transit and Level and Tape, marking out the sites for the new buildings in the Campus. One of them is to be east of the East, and the other west of the West Building. Both are to front towards the village, as the old south now does. It may take two years to finish them, but doubtless they will be pushed forward with all the speed that is attainable, for they are much needed, and quite as much so is a new Chapel.—*Chapel Hill Gazette.*

Sale of Lots.—According to previous announcement, the great sale of lots took place at Carolina City and Morehead City, during last week.

At Carolina City the amount of sales was about $19,000. Lots sold much higher than they did at the sale in November last. At Morehead City the amount of sales was about $32,000. At this place, too, lots sold much higher than at the last sale.

We understand, that a large number of the lots at each place were purchased by Western men, many of whom we are informed intend making improvements at an early day.

From the interest manifested in these two embryo cities, by the prices paid for lots, we may hope soon to see a rapid increase of business on this Harbor.—*Beaufort Journal.*

Elastic Sandstone—A Geological Curiosity from North Carolina.—We have before us a specimen of *Elastic Sandstone*, a new and interesting acquisition to modern geology, discovered only a short time ago in a mountain in Stokes county, North Carolina, about three miles from the village of Danbury, by a mineralogist of Philadelphia. The specimen was obtained from Dr. John Pepper, a gentleman who resides within a short distance of the spot at which it was first discovered and where investigation proves that any quantity still abounds. The substance resembles the common light yellow sandstone, though rather finer than otherwise, and possesses a flexibility much the same as in thick elastic belting or moulded india-rubber. The specimen is about seven inches long by one thick and one and a half wide. It may be bent, even strained with the ordinary force of the hand, and without being broken, and by taking one end in the hand the rest may be bent and swayed like a wand without the least tendency to snap off as its appearance would seem to indicate. After being heated, its liability to crumble, as in the natural state, is arrested, and it retains its pliancy while it is as hard as iron! This is certainly a quality which renders it most valuable. The crucibles, furnaces and linings to furnaces used by smiths and chemists can be made of no better nor more convenient material, and its adaptability for coarser work need not be mentioned. Other and more important uses it may or may not have. As a geological phenomenon it is fully worth preservation and study.

The section of the State in which the elastic sandstone abounds, is peculiarly rich in mineral wealth, which unfortunately is as yet unexplored. The traces of coal in that region afford the strongest evidences of the existence of immense mines of that valuable article. The mountains abound with beautiful crystals and brilliant stones of various colors, and we doubt not that gold itself may be found there. Some day, an early one we hope, will unfold such treasures in this almost unknown section, as will excite the wonder of the wisest of us.—*Petersburg Express.*

Lost in a Cornfield.—The Norfolk Herald says: A day or two ago one of our citizens took a walk to the farm of Mr. Wm. Haynes, on the Eastern Branch, a few miles from the city. Arriving at the nearest part of the farm he thought he would take a short cut through the cornfield to the house, but after walking awhile he found himself surrounded by cornstalks eight feet high, and though nearly a six footer himself and unacquainted with the locality, he was unable to see over the tops of the corn and soon became puzzled to find out the proper course to take. The heat too was very oppressive which added to his difficulties—but "taking heart of grace" he resolved to push ahead even though not "sure of being right," and after a fatiguing journey he reached a fence. Here he paused a while to rest and then determined to follow it wherever it might lead him, and in carrying out this determination he eventually encountered a negro man, of whom he asked the direction of Mr. Haynes' house. "Lor massa" said the darkey, "you's a mile and a half from thar." He then obtained the necessary directions and finally reached his destination pretty well fagged out. We mention this little incident to show that some of the crops in this neighborhood are in a very thriving condition.

DIED,

In Cumberland County, on the 30th ult., after a long and tedious illness, Mr. A. L. FINLAYSON, in the 68th year of his age.

On the 27th of July, at Greensboro', Mr. HENRY A. CUMMING, in the 22d year of his age.

VISIT TO A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

It is admitted that there is no more agreeable letter writer than an intelligent and cultivated *Lady;* and no one will be disposed to contest the truth of the remark, who will read the following extracts from a sprightly letter of such a Lady to her friend in this place, which we are permitted to copy:—

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 26, 1858.

We have been here since the 15th. We were fortunate in having fine, cool weather for travelling; but I think after leaving Utica the Central rail road passes through an uninteresting country, unless you diverge to Canandaigua. As we were in haste to reach our journey's end, we took the most direct route and the fastest train, reached Buffalo at ten o'clock at night, and came directly on, arriving here by rail road at seven o'clock the next morning. It is only 24 hours from New York, direct. As we were without a gentleman, we preferred coming on to going to a hotel in Buffalo. It seems a long journey to undertake without an escort, but it is a mere nothing when one considers the short time, the few changes (one at Albany and one at Buffalo) and the convenient baggage expresses who take all trouble off one's hands. Then we have come into the very hot-bed of "strong-minded women," and I think I felt my courage expand wonderfully as I breathed the air of Syracuse!

This is really a beautiful town; well deserving its name of "Forest City." Euclid street is like a procession of country seats for two or three miles. All the houses are large and expensive; many of them built in very good taste, though *some* I cannot admire. They all have a great deal of ground about them, beautiful lawns, and handsome old trees as well as shrubbery, for the city seems to have grown out into the woods, and the people have left the trees standing. The streets are all very wide, too wide, for they can neither be paved nor properly watered, and are consequently so dusty that there is very little pleasure in going out. There are one or two pretty squares with fountains and fine trees. I do not know that I have seen *all* the public buildings; but of those that I have seen, there is but one that is handsome—the new Custom House, not yet finished. The private residences are the pride of the place. ——— lives in a pretty little house on the bank of the Lake—in Lake street. Her lot runs down to the shore; and is filled with shrubbery and fruit trees. We go very often to the brow of the hill to watch the sun sinking in the water. The clouds are generally gorgeous, and I cannot imagine that a sunset at sea can be any finer. The Canadian shore is entirely out of sight, the water has the deep blue, and when windy the white-capped waves of the ocean, and there is wanting only the peculiar odor of the salt water to make one feel that one is on the sea-shore. Generally, there is a breeze from the water, and since we have been here the weather has been very cool and pleasant. This is a hot day, however, and I dare say we shall now have "a heated term" as "E. M." says.

Near here is one of the State Lunatic Asylums. There are several in Ohio, for there is said to be more insanity in this State than in any other *one* in the Union. I wonder if the strong-minded women have not something to do with it? All sorts of *isms* flourish here, and by the way, one half the population of this town seems to be black or mulatto,—they fairly swarm. But I was going to tell you about a visit I made to the Asylum at Newburgh last Tuesday. It is a fine large stone building, and the matron showed us every part of it except the ward containing the violent men. The violent women she did not fear, nor did I, going in with her, but ——— would only look through the bars with "Auntie." There was every form of misery,—the melancholy, the idiotic, the vicious with hands in muffs to prevent their injuring others, one who had cried and moaned for ten years, another who swore horribly; but they were all more or less calmed by the presence of the matron or attendant. I was much pleased with the former; she had a kind word, or smile, or touch of the hand for every one she came near all over the house, and they all seemed glad to see her. In one ward, where were those on the recovery, we were very cordially received, our dresses admired, and ——— had her hand most respectfully kissed. There they were sewing or reading or talking, very much at their ease, though one could see that with all there was something wrong. In the male department was a man who fancies himself the richest person in the country. He had an old broken prism which he thinks the most magnificent diamond in the world, and as a great favor he showed it to us, saying "we could see the gates of heaven through it; he saw them once—six pillars on each side; but he did not know that he should ever see them again." Just then another man stepped up, and said we could "see hell fire in it." I told him *I* could see the colors of the rainbow; he said "yes, but those were the colors of hell-fire," and he was going to explain how, when the matron changed the subject, for it is not well for the patients to talk too much about their fancies. All this time I was amused by a man lying on the sofa; he had such an air of superiority, and of pity for those poor deluded people, while he was as crazy as any of them. The men were very polite, escorted us to the door of the ward, and took leave with magnificent bows! I should not think the patients would like to see themselves locked in; but they rarely resist authority. They had had a dance the evening before, which they seemed to have enjoyed very much. In one of the kitchens one of the lunatics was helping to shell peas. She knew ———, as she frequently walks past the house with an attendant. She said "——— was Queen Victoria's daughter; *I* was a very beautiful woman, but no relation to *that* family." (I suppose she was afraid I would be flattered.) I asked her when she saw the Queen, and she replied "she came there once with Prince Albert." She had a queer, fantastic sort of head-dress on, and some one remarked upon it. I wish you could have seen her air of dignity when she answered that "that was the only crown Queen Laura would wear while she was in *that* place!" When we left she told me to give her love to Queen Victoria, which I promised to do the first time I saw her,—a safe promise! The whole house is as neat and airy as possible. I never saw such floors except in a Shaker's meeting-house. The patients are well guarded and apparently well cared for, and are all charity patients, the institution being supported by the State, and each county taxed for those it sends.

Story of a Cat.—The Boston [Mass.] Herald tells the following:—Two years and a half ago, one of our citizens, to oblige a friend, the captain of a ship about to sail for the East Indies, gave him a cat for the purpose of keeping the vermin on board in proper subjection. Pussy, during the intervening time, voyaged to Calcutta, thence to Liverpool, back to Bombay, thence to Charleston, S. C., and finally to Boston. A few days after the arrival of this ship in our port, the former owners of the cat were sitting at breakfast, when in walked Tabby, the same as if she had never been from home, and, after a general review of the premises, she came and jumped on the knee of the master of the household, as had been her wont in old times. The story is a curious evidence of attachment to locality in the animal, and a singular proof of its retention of memory.

CURIOSITIES OF COMMERCE.

Turning over the pages of the Cyclopœdia of Commerce, just published, a few matters attracted our attention as curiosities, which we propose to transcribe for our readers. We were looking for the small things in commerce—matters that, in taking a magnificent, broad, and comprehensive view, would be overlooked—just as the invention of the greatest importance for domestic purposes would be overlooked and unnoticed in its homely attire when placed in exhibition and surrounded by works of polished art, costly machinery, and gorgeous furniture. An humble inventor once placed in such an exhibition a few bunches of friction matches. They were unnoticed. Visitors went there looking for some great thing, not realizing that the despised package of splints, tinped with chemical fire, was the greatest thing in that proud collection, destined to work a revolution in the means of procuring artificial light, and to become a universal necessity, to be deprived of which would be one of the greatest inconveniences that could happen.

It is not more than twenty years ago since the tinder-box was in universal use. It is abolished now. The invention of the friction match spread slowly; but who at this day would venture to say they could do without it? Insignificant as they appear to be, single factories, with expensive machinery, cut up large rafts of timber annually for matches.

Under the head of pin we find that the manufacture of this indispensable little instrument was commenced in the United States between 1812 and 1820, since which time the business has extended greatly, and several patents for the manufacture of pins have been taken out. The manufacture in England and other parts of Europe is conducted upon improvements made in the United States. Notwithstanding the extent of our own productions, the United States imported in 1856 pins to the value of $40,255.

Still keeping our attention directed to small things, we find that the imports of needles into this country for 1856 amounted to $246,000. It is said that needles were first made in England in the time of the bloody Mary by a negro from Spain; but he would not impart his secret; it was lost at his death, and not recovered again till 1568, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when a German taught the art to the English, who have since brought it to the greatest perfection. It is stated that the construction of a needle requires about 120 operations, but they are rapidly and uninterruptedly successive.

The temperance people will find argument to enforce their doctrines in the fact that 41,071,636 bushels of grain, paying $25,000,000 duty, are annually converted into malt in Great Britain for ale and porter. It may reasonably be inferred that a great quantity of these beverages is drank there.

Ground nuts are quite an institution with Young America, 800 tons having been imported into the United States from Gambia in one year. We, however, dissent from the encyclopedist when he says they are most used here as dessert, roasted as chestnuts are elsewere. But France is the great market for ground nuts, where they are used for oil, of which they contain large quantities. The insignificant hazle-nut, so agreeable to the palate, but so difficult to get, is exported from Tarragona to the extent of 25,000 or 30,000 bags, of four to the ton. A kind of chocolate is prepared from them, and they sometimes have been made into bread. The pressed oil of hazlenuts is little inferior to that of almonds.

The original inventor of the Ayrshire snuff-boxes was a cripple, hardly possessing the power of locomotion. They are made of wood, admirably joined, painted, and varnished, and were first manufactured only sixty years since. Instead of taking out a patent, the inventor intrusted his secret to a joiner in the village, who in a few years amassed a great fortune, while the other died, as he had lived, in the greatest poverty. Speaking of snuff-boxes, snuff taking took its rise in England in 1702.

Under the head of hair, the Cyclopædia says that 200,000 pounds weight of women's hair is annually sold in France, that the price paid for it is usually six cents an ounce.

One hundred thousand roses are required to give a yield of 188 grains of attar or oil of roses.

There are, doubtless, in this compendious work, many curious, interesting, and instructive facts, if one had the time to search them out. And now, as we are closing, we notice quite a number of items, such as that a bale of Sea Island cotton weighs 333 pounds and measures 35 cubic feet, while a bale of East India cotton weighs 383 pounds and only measures 15 cubic feet—a fact of great importance in the question of transportation. What makes this great difference in cubic proportions?

Western People.—A correspondent of the Richmond South, writing from the Falls of St Anthony, Minnesota, says:

"There is great and untiring energy displayed by the western people in the efforts they have made, and are still making, to develop their country. It is almost laughable to see the straits they are sometimes to driven to get on and keep moving here. When the money panic was in full blast, every one at the East who could draw anything the West could give them drew it, thereby leaving her comparatively, in many sections, without a dollar. Well, they went to work and issued 'City Scrip,' 'County Scrip,' and every other device in the shape of a paper currency—even went so far as to circulate Wild Cat or bogus bank notes as a currency, endorsing them with the name of some man in good standing in a town, who promised to redeem the same as soon as town lots commenced going off like hot cakes' Such notes are still in circulation. I saw one to-day; it paid a two dollar debt just as well as Uncle Sam's gold could do it. The man that took it said 'the endorser was all right, was rich, had plenty of property, but no money;' and so it goes from hand to hand With only such means as these I describe above are these people still at work. People any where else would give up; but as I told you in one of my former letters, that is a word not well understand here."

Prenticiana.—We take the following from the Louisville Journal:

The Washington Union boasts that our Government "carries its head high." Oh yes, the deeper it is in debt and bankruptcy, the higher it carries its head, and the more it flaunts itself. Perhaps, reader, you have heard of the lady who dismissed an humble servant girl, and, meeting her a few months afterwards, expressed astonishment at the gaudiness of her dress. "La, mistress," said the girl, "don't you know I have been *ruined* since I left you?

The Ohio Democrat asks why it is so much easier to turn an American into a Democrat than to turn a Democrat into an American. We don't admit that it is either easier or more common, but if it is, the reason must be akin to that, for which it is very easy to convert a diamond into charcoal, but nearly or quite impossible to convert charcoal into diamonds.

The editor of the Southern Argus says that "the blood-drops of murder are upon the uplifted hands of the Know-Nothings of Louisville." These blood-drops are "all in his eye." A "drop in the eye" is said to be an old complaint of his.

INHERITED PECULIARITIES—A SAD STORY.

In one of the New England States I know a lad, now about twelve or thirteen years of age, whose condition is a most remarkable demonstration of the natural law that, in every case, the child is a very faithful copy of his parents.

The boy is a natural drunkard. From his birthday to the present moment, he has given all the outward indications of being deeply drunk; and yet, so far as I know, or think it probable, he has never swallowed a drop of ardent spirits in his life. Though in good sound health, he has never been able to walk without staggering. His head is always upon his breast; and his speech is of that peculiar character which marks persons in a very low stage of intoxication. If, nevertheless, in the midst of his mutterings and reelings, something is said to him in a way to pass through the thick atmosphere of his intellectual being, and penetrate his mind, he at once rouses, like a common tippler, and gives proof enough that he is not wanting in native talents, however his mental faculties are enshrouded. His disposition, also, seems to be extremely amiable. He is kind to every one around him; and, I may add, he is not only pitied for his misfortune, but in spite of his lamentable condition, regarded with uncommon interest. He is looked upon as a star of no mean magnitude, obscured and almost blotted out by the mist in which he is doomed to dwell, till he shall pass from the present state of existence to another.

Now, as I understand the law of hereditary descent, there is nothing unnatural in this boy's case. Every individual ever born is governed by the same principle, which caused them to be what he is. Prior to marriage, his father had been a secret but confirmed inebriate; and when the fact became known to the gentle and sweet spirited being, who, but a few months before, had become his wife, the revelation was made suddenly, and in a way the most impressive and appalling. One night, when he was supposed to be the most unimpeachable of husbands, he staggered home, broke through the door of his sleeping apartment, and fell down on the floor in a state of wretched inebriation. For weeks he wallowed in misery. During the next six or seven months, seeing that his domestic reputation had been forfeited, he kept up almost a continuous scene of intoxication. When at the end of this period, it was told him that he was "the husband of a mother," he reeled and staggered on without abatement. Months passed away; but there occurred no change in the habits of the poor inebriate. It was at once discovered, however, that there was something singular in the appearance of the child. When it was three months old, there began to be some strange speculations respecting it among the people. At the age of six months, these speculations had settled down into a very general opinion, but not a word was said to the disconsolate woman, who had also begun to have her own forebodings At last, as she was one evening looking upon her child, and wondering what could be the reason of its strange conduct, the terrible idea flashed upon her soul—"My child is a natural drunkard!" She shrieked aloud; and her husband, who happened to be within hearing, came to her. She fell upon his neck, and exclaimed, "Dear husband, our little George is born a"——. She could proceed no further, but swooned away in her husband's arms

From that hour the father of the boy never tasted a drop of spirits. The sight of his eyes and the heavings of his heart entirely cured him of his habit. He seldom looks upon his unfortunate little George without shedding a tear over that sin which entailed upon him a life of obscurity and of wretchedness. He has lived, I rejoice to add, so as to redeem his character; and he is now the father of five children, all of whom are bright, and beautiful, and lovely, excepting only the one whose destiny was thus blasted.

This principle of inheriting traits and characteristics, however, is susceptible of an indefinite number of illustrations. It has become a proverb, and it is sustained by all history and observation, that the offspring of libidinous connections are uniformly marked by a strong tendency to improper passions, while the subsequent sons and daughters of the same parentage, where thorough repentance has taken place, are in general virtuous.

A Good One.—An Anecdote in *Harper*, says the Vicksburg *Whig*, reminds us of a story we once heard of a revolutionary soldier, who was running for Congress. It appears that our hero was opposed by a younger man, who had never "been to the wars," and it was the wont of "revolutionary" to tell the people of the hardships he endured. Says he, "fellow-citizens, I have fought and bled for my country—I helped whip the British and Indians. I have slept upon the field of battle with no covering but the canopy of heaven. I have walked over frozen ground till every footstep was marked with blood." Just about this time one of the "sovereigns" who had become very much affected by this tale of woe, walks up in front of the speaker, wiping the tears from his eyes with the extremity of his coat tail, and interrupting him, says: "Did you say you fought the British and the Injines?" "Yes," responded old "revolutionary." "Did you say you had slept on the ground, while serving your country, without any kiver?" "Yes, sir, I did." "Did you say you had followed the enemy of your country over frozen ground till every footstep was marked with blood?" "Yes," exultantly replied the speaker. "Well, then," says the tearful "sovereign," as he gave a sigh of painful emotion, "I'll be d—d if I don't think you've done enough for your country, and I'll vote for the other man."

About thirty-five years ago, there lived in the town of H., a certain Dr. T., who became very much enamored of a beautiful young lady, who resided in the same town. In the course of time they were engaged to be married. The doctor was a strong and decided Presbyterian. His lady love was a strong and decided Baptist. They were sitting together one evening talking of their approaching nuptials, when the doctor remarked:

'I am thinking, my dear, of two events which I shall number among the happiest of my life.'

'And pray what may that be, doctor, remarked the lady.'

'The one is the hour when I shall call you wife for the first time.'

'And the other?'

'It is when we shall present our first born for baptism.'

'What, sprinkling?'

'Yes, my dear, sprinkling.'

'Never shall a child of mine be sprinkled.'

'Every child of mine shall be sprinkled.'

'They shall be, ha?'

'Yes, my love.'

'Well, sir, I can tell you then, that your babies won't be my babies. So good night sir.'

The lady left the room, and the doctor left the house. The sequel to this true story was that the doctor never married, and the lady is an old maid.

A writer on lightning rods urges the necessity of closing the windows of a house after the outside has become wet in a shower. The outside is then a good conductor and the dry air of the interior a non-conductor, and the chances are small that the electricity will enter the house.

GIGANTIC MINING OPERATIONS IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco Bulletin contains an interesting account of an immense mining project at the "Union Cape" claim, near Oroville, on the main Feather river:

"It is no less an enterprise than the construction of an artificial channel, nearly a mile in length, for the waters of a river thirty feet deep and eighty feet wide, into which they are to be diverted so as to enable the miners to reach the auriferous wealth supposed to be deposited in the natural bed of the stream. What renders the undertaking still more formidable is the fact that this channel, or flume, as it is called, must be excavated the entire length through solid rock, of which either bank is composed, and which must be cut away to a depth of forty feet, and removed, the rocky bank rising ten and twenty feet above the required grade. Then to dam such an immense body of water, running at the rate of ten miles an hour, is no trifling matter. The flume through which it is to be conveyed is five thousand feet long, forty feet wide, with sides seven feet high. The bottom of the flume will be one and one-quarter inch plank, the sides of one inch, and the whole supported by hewed timbers from eight to twelve inches square, elevated at the head forty feet from the river bed. For draining this claim there are eighteen pumps from thirty to forty-five feet long, each of which will throw sixty inches of water night and day until the entire river, for nearly a mile between the head and foot dams, is pumped out, which will probably consume a week's time, when the claim will be ready for working. The pumps are attached to as many wheels, which are so arranged in the flume as to be driven by the water passing through it at about the rate of a first-class steamer's paddle-wheels under a full head of steam. The water from the pumps is carried along in a small flume (called a sub-flume) under the main flume, and deposited again in the river below the foot-dam.

"On the 28th of June this great enterprise was rapidly progressing to completion, the head dam being partially constructed. Upwards of ninety men were energetically engaged upon the work, many of whom were shareholders, and expectant of great results. Even the Fraser river excitement did not disturb them. The amount of gold expected to be taken from the claim was estimated as high as millions, and they anticipate that they should commence taking it out by the first of August."

An Affecting Railway Incident—A Little Hero.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial relates the following:—

An incident, perhaps common in such places, but very uncommon in our section of the country, occurred on board a train of cars. I noticed when the cars set out from the station at Martinsburg, where we stopped for supper, two little boys seated on a car seat two removes from the one I occupied, who wore a very forlorn appearance. The younger, a little lad of six years, seemed trying to cry, while the elder, evidently his brother, a bright lad of ten years, was giving him encouragement in a low voice, and glancing apprehensively at the front car door, through which the conductor was presently to make his entrance. In time he came, and after the usual question and some mumbled response by the older boy, addressed him in a rather rough voice, "Ah, so you're on board again, are you? Well, you must get off at the next stopping place." The next stopping place came, but the little boys never stirred from their seat. Presently the conductor came around again; "So you're on board yet, are you? Well, we will have you put off the next time the cars stop." At this the little boy began to cry audibly, and one of my Kentucky acquaintances who sat just in front of them, questioned the elder as to what ailed them. From his replies we gleaned the following account:—

They were two brothers, and had left Baltimore, where they had previously resided, about a week before. Their mother had been dead some time, and their father had lost his life by an accident, while engaged at work on a building just two days before they set out on their trip. They had been left destitute and finding no other resource but the usual place of refuge, had resolved to go West, where their big brother Lucas, who was married, and their big sister Martha, who expected to be, were living.

They refused to wait until, in answer to a letter, their brother could come or send for them; but, without money, they had seated themselves in the cars, and been put off regularly and successively from each train at the station, usually making one, and very rarely the distance between two stations. They had experienced little difficulty in securing something to eat and a place to sleep, from the charity of the villages along the way. In this manner they had conquered over a quarter of the length of the Baltimore and Ohio road, and with equal success could hope to attain Chicago, the goal of their journey, late in the Fall. Upon becoming satisfied that their story was really one of truth, my friend, the Kentuckian proposed and took up a collection among the passengers for their benefit, which resulted in the handsome sum of between thirty and forty dollars. The conductor, to whom they had simply stated that they had neither money nor ticket, when told the circumstances refused to take any fare from them. And so our little friends came all the way to Wheeling at one ride.

The following day after dinner, as the Kentuckian and myself were sitting in front of the Sprigg house, the little hero came tugging before us a stalwart well dressed young man, whom he vociferously announced as his big brother, who had set out from Chicago to bring them to his home, and had there, by the luckiest chance, met them in the hotel. The big brother made an earnest offer to return the money contributed, to our keeping, saying that the boys had no need of it; that he was well to do, and had often vainly endeavored to get his father to come to his home. But he refused it, and bade him use it for the boys. That evening they set out for Chicago, and, long ere this, I presume the little heroes have been clasped in the arms of their big sister.

The Signers of the Declaration.—On looking over the diagram of the Signers of Independence (executed by Powers) we have been struck with the comparative longevity of these men, bold as sagacious, who on July 4, 1776, in this good city of ours, executed the solemn compact which raised the "Colonies" into a confederated Commonwealth. The following summary, which we have compiled with the data supplied by Mr. Powers, will show in a few sentences how long-lived the signers were:

Out of the whole fifty-six four lived beyond the age of 90, Charles Carroll of Carrollton reaching the advanced age of 95 years 1 month and 24 days. Ten exceeded the age of 80; ten lived beyond 70 years; fifteen exceeded the age of 60; ten passed their 50th year; six died past 40; and one is supposed to have perished at sea, aged 30.

Franklin was born in 1706, and died in 1790; Carroll was born in 1737, and died in 1832. Consequently these two patriots covered between them a term of 126 years.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The appointment of Minister to Spain has been tendered to Mr. Mallory, Senator from Florida, and has been declined by him from deference to the material interests of his State, which are just now in need of influential and experienced support in Congress.

The September Eclipse.—The eclipse of September next will begin on the earth at 11h. 34m. A. M. (Greenwich time) of the 7th, in latitude 7° 4′ north and longitude 84° 48′ west; the central eclipse at 0h. 40m. P. M. in latitude 5° 46′ south and longitude 99° 54′ west. The latter will end at 3h. 38m. P. M. in latitude 62° 9′ south, longitude 23° 24′ east, and the whole eclipse will cease on the earth at 4h. 44m P. M. in latitude 49° 31′ south, longitude 11° 9′ east.

Thus it will be seen that the central line of the Moon's shadow will cross the South American continent in a direction nearly S. E; where it will fall upon the coast in latitude 5° 44′ south, and near to Payta, in Peru, the Sun will be totally obscured to a belt 32 miles wide and during 59½ seconds of time; where it will leave the continent in latitude 25° 40′ south, and near Paranagua bay, in Brazil, the belt will be 47 miles wide and the obscuration continue 114 seconds. No portion of the eclipse will be visible in the United States to the northward of Florida.

Under the belief that an expedition would go from England, the Smithsonian Institution promptly made arrangements for sending an astronomer to the rainless region of Peru.

In the hope of adding to our knowledge respecting the great source of light and heat, and of enhancing our national reputation among physicists abroad, Lieut. Gillies has most readily undertaken to make this long and tedious journey.

Mr. C. Raymond, a son of S. W. Raymond, Esq., of New York, will accompany him as assistant, and goes provided by the Smithsonian Institution with every essential for the preservation of specimens of natural history intended to form part of its already magnificent cabinet. The field offered to Mr. Raymond has never been explored by naturalists.

M. Liais, of Paris, is the only astronomer of whose departure from Europe information has been received by the Smithsonian Institution. Lieut. Gilliss will meet him at Payta and confer with him upon the most advantageous plan for securing all the facts sought.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

From the Washington Union.

THE COTTON MILLER.

OKOLONA, Chickasaw County, Miss., July 15, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I send you, enclosed in a bottle, a specimen of the cotton miller. I discovered that great numbers of the worms had bored into the cotton stalks for the purpose of wintering there. They eat the pith for an inch or so, and close up their entrance hole with a transparent substance resembling isinglass, which affords them light. The cotton stalk is a fine non-conductor, and no cold weather that we have can injure the worms enclosed in them. When the ground is bedded up in the winter or early spring, most of the worms that go into the ground are exposed and perish, but those that hibernate in the cotton stalk are protected, and come out in May or June.

Ten or fifteen years ago it was the universal custom of planters to burn up their stalks, and the boll worm was scarcely known; since they have adopted the newer plan of breaking down their stalks, the worm has increased until it has become the greatest enemy the cotton plant has.

Would it not be of service to the cotton interest for you in your report to call the attention of planters to the fact, that the boll worm has become troublesome only since they abandoned the old-fashioned plan of burning their cotton stalks?

I will state, in conclusion, that the worm enters the stalk near the top, and its place of entrance would not be noticed without close inspection. I found as many as six in one stalk.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DUNCAN C. HUBBARD.

HON. J. HOLT.

One Hundred Tons of Grass to an Acre.—A statement was copied from an English paper some time since, setting forth that one hundred tons of grass had grown in one season from a single acre, on land belonging to the estate of Lord Derby. Many supposed that there must be a mistake in these figures, but a gentleman who recently visited this estate says: "Four or five crops of the heavy, stout, Indian rye grass is not unusual; and Mr. Mechi, of the celebrated Triptree Farm, informed me that he had once grown seven crops during the summer. This grass grows with great rapidity and luxuriance under the system of irrigation adopted on many of the large estates in England, and particularly by Mr. Mechi, of applying liquid manures through pipes embedded in the soil." In publishing this fact the Valley Farmer says: "The American farmers can hardly form a remote idea of the benefits that are yet to result from science applied to farming. Land draining, trench plowing, irrigation, liquid manuring, are agencies yet to be employed to swell the products of our leading crops to an extent now almost exceeding belief."

ALABAMA SLAVERY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—It is not generally known in the Old North State how farmers manage their slaves in the State of Alabama. The people generally, in "Old Rip", believe that the slaves of Alabama are curried down every morning with brick-bats, then forced by an application of cow-leather to work all day without receiving nourishment of any kind until night, when they are supplied with an abundant portion of cotton-seed, placed in a trough made expressly for that purpose. But having been in this part of the "moral vineyard" for several weeks, I am able to say with truth, that this is not the case. Farmers generally treat their slaves very well, and give them a barbecue on or about the 4th of July every year, as regularly as the time rolls around. I had the pleasure of attending one of these negro barbecues a few days ago, which as a general thing are largely attended by whites. And at the one I attended I was much pleased to find many of the fair sex on the ground; some of whom did great credit to themselves and to the occasion—in the way of displaying crinoline. The place selected for this barbecue was at a mineral spring in Perry county. It was a beautiful place,—so also was the day. The whites (as a matter of course) were served first; hog, shoat, pork, ram, sheep, lamb and mutton, flew apparently on the wings of the winds. After the whites had done justice to the dinner and also to themselves, they stood back and let the Africans "pitch in," which they did with a vengeance, ever and anon displaying their white teeth with evident satisfaction. Occasionally I could see a little "chap" thrust a biscuit in his pocket, "pro-re-nata." After they had satisfied their appetite, the tables were covered with very fine water-melons, which was truly refreshing, as the day was very warm. This being over, an old negro man brought up his fiddle, when as quick as thought every negro man on the ground had his woman, and they joined in a regular old-fashioned Scotch reel. They danced for several hours, after which they went home and went to work as if they took pleasure in making money for kind "old masss." But it is all a mistake about their being *fed on cotton-seed and curried down with brick-bats.* I never saw any such. DOBBIN.

The Lowell Courier tells of a Congressman from Maine who paid a political editor $10 to write his acceptance of the nomination, and $10 more to write his speech to his constituents on the occasion of his re-election.

GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT OF THE AGE

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH SUCCESSFUL

ST. JOHN'S, New Brunswick, Aug 5

The U. S. Steam Frigate Niagara, arrived at Trinity Bay yesterday.

She reports that the Atlantic Telegraph Cable has been successfully laid. The signals are perfect throughout.

The cable will be landed to-day.

Interesting Account from Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Chief Engineer.—TRINITY BAY, Aug. 5.—The Telegraph Fleet sailed from Queenstown, Ireland, on the 17th of July, and met in mid-ocean on Tuesday, the 28th.

They made one splice on Wednesday, the 29th, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and then separated—the *Agamemnon* and *Valorous* bound to Valencia, and the *Niagara* and *Gorgon* for this place, where they arrived yesterday.

The cable laid is 1658 nautical, or 1950 statute miles long, from the Telegraph House at Bull's Bay to the head of Valencia harbor; and for more than two-thirds of that distance, in water over two miles deep.

The cable was paid out from the *Agamemnon* at about the same speed as from the *Niagara*, and electrical signals sent and received through the whole cable, are perfect.

The machinery worked most satisfactorily, and was not stopped for a single moment.

Capt. Hudson, Messrs. Everett and Woodhouse, and the engineers, electricians, officers of the ship, and every man on board connected with the fleet, exerted themselves to the utmost, to make the expedition successful, and by the blessing of Divine Providence, they succeeded.

After the cable is landed, and connected with the land lines, the *Niagara* will discharge cargo belonging to the Telegraph Company, and then go to St. Johns for coal, after which she will proceed to New York.

CYRUS W. FIELD,
Chief Engineer.

ST LOUIS, Aug 5

Favorable from Utah.—The Utah mail received to-day states that order and quiet have been restored throughout the territory. The Mormons are highly pleased with the new officers. The peace Commissioners are en-route homeward.

New Granada.—A rumor is afloat of a new difficulty having arisen with the Republic of New Granada. It is said that that Republic has interposed objections to United States troops passing over the Isthmus of Panama to our Pacific Territories. If this be so it may be expected that our Government will insist upon its right, based upon treaty stipulations, thus to transport troops to and from the Pacific. This right is claimed under the Treaty with New Granada of the 12th December, 1846.

The Southern League.—The Savannah Republican has no doubt that the organization set on foot at Montgomery (Ala.) a few weeks ago is a movement towards a Southern Confederacy, but remarks, "It is simply a farce on a small scale, which, after amusing its authors, will die off and be forgotten."

A Growing City.—As evidence of the continued growth of New Orleans, the *Crescent* states that the gross receipts of cotton this year at their landings have been 1,653,000 bales, against 1,500,000 last year. Of tobacco, 77,000 hogsheads, against 52,000 last year. Of flour 1,428,000 barrels against 1,175,000 last year. Of pork, bulk and barrel, twice the amount of last year Of bacon, in bulk, an enormous surplus. Of coal 743,000 barrels against 580,000 last year Of molasses 335,000 barrels against 83,000 last year. Of sugar 200,000 barrels against 62,000 last year.

Income and Expenditure of Great Britain.—On the 10th was issued an account of the public income and expenditure for the year ending the 30th June, 1858. The gross income was £66,879,000, the expenditure £68,226,000, leaving an excess of the latter over the former of £346,000. Among the extraordinary items of expenditure were the Princess Royal's dowry, the cost of the Persian war (£900,000,) and the expenses of the late war with China; (£900,000.) The balances in the Exchequer on the 30th of June, 1857, amounted to £6,611,000, and on the same day in 1858 to £5,882,000.—*European Times.*

How a Mormon Priest Fulfils the Golden Rule and Prays for his Enemies.—Said Heber Kimball, who is next in power to Brigham Young, "I love my friends, and I don't love my enemies; but I follow the Scripture rule and pray for them." This was said in presence of Dr. Forney, the new Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who complimented Heber upon his christian spirit, telling him he was happy to hear that he prayed for his enemies. Imagine the horror of the good doctor (Big Medicine, the Indians call him,) when Heber added—"*Yes, I pray that they may all go to hell!*" The Bible says if a man smites you on one cheek, turn to him the other also. Well, I'll turn the other cheek, but if a man smites that, let him look out for a devil of a good lick himself."

Treatment of Witnesses.—The English lords of the bench decided at Westminister, about a month ago, that it was a principle of common law that a councillor, in questioning a witness, should address him in ordinary tones and in language of respect, such as is employed by one gentleman in conversation with another; that such lawyer has no right to question the private business or moral character of a witness, any further than it is apparent they absolutely affect his reliability or touch the case in hand; and that a witness is not bound to answer questions put to him in an insulting or bull-doggish manner. If forced to answer by the court, he will have his remedy in action for damages.

Printing in glass has been successfully accomplished by a man in New York city. By a new process he is enabled to print letters and figures of various designs on glass in multicolurs, with a facility almost equal to ordinary printing on common paper. Labels can be printed by this process directly on bottles of any size or form. These have the appearance of having been placed there by the hand, and are indelible. Lettering on glass by the new process can be done at less than one-third the present cost. The inventor is about to apply for a patent for his novel and useful improvement.

Some Scotch lady, who has more reverence for the inspiration she draws from Helicon than that imported from Havana, comes down after the following style upon the patrons of the weed:

May never lady press his lips, his proffered love returning,
Who makes a furnace of his mouth, and keeps its chimneys burning;
May each true woman shun his sight, for fear his fumes might choke her,
And none but those who smoke themselves have kisses for a smoker."

The inability of a wife to make bread has been declared sufficient ground for divorce, by a county agricultural society of Iowa.

London Porter and Scotch Ale.
60 DOZEN best Ale and Porter. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
July 12. 27-

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

THE RESULT.

The people of North Carolina voted on Thursday last for Governor, for one member of Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Clingman, for members of the Legislature, and for Sheriffs.

We have not a word from the Congressional election in the mountains.

Hon. John W. Ellis is elected Governor by a larger majority, probably, than Gov. Bragg's, but the poll is smaller on each side.

There are a number of changes in the Legislature, the Democrats losing rather more than they gain. But their majority will be large.

We append such returns as have come in.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

	Ellis.	McRae.	Bragg.	Gilmer.
Alamance,	825	616	916	645
Bladen,	683	219	608	481
Brunswick,	336	435	404	468
Cabarrus,	490	578	426	665
Chatham,	1,077	1,113	1,166	1,062
Craven,	759	559	784	535
Chowan,	307	184	291	230
Cumberland,	854	652	923	701
Davie,		*maj.* 200	353	586
Davidson,		*maj.* 160	823	1,199
Duplin,	1,257	132	1,113	155
Forsyth,	882	634	1,080	926
Granville,	1,083	783	1,225	994
Guilford,	409	1,819	571	2,059
Halifax,	*maj.* 280		736	584
Harnett,	639	201	652	229
Iredell,	383	1,253	351	1,349
Lenoir,	469	265	447	263
Mecklenburg,	998	455	1,024	623
Montgomery,		*maj.* 268	211	725
Moore,	648	656	733	677
New Hanover,	1,410	416	1,522	570
Northampton,	*maj.* 276		695	428
Orange,	1,012	1,037	1,119	1,045
Perquimons,		*maj* 15	304	348
Randolph,	492	1,230	561	1,281
Rowan,	1,226	852	885	905
Robeson,	764	549	773	669
Sampson,	1,041	485	990	497
Wake,	1,659	778	1,693	1,124
Wayne,	1,236	164	1,332	274
Warren,	872	100	819	101
	22,367	16,808	25,530	22,398
	16,808		22,398	
	5,559		3,132	

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Cumberland and Harnett.—John T. Gilmore, Senate; W. McL. McKay, C. C. Barbee, Jas. S. Harrington, Commons. All Democrats; no change. Poll: Senate,—Gilmore 1,815, no opposition. Commons—McKay 1,836, Barbee 1,295, Harrington 1,335, Murchison 1,039, Williams 942.

Robeson.—Alex. Watson and Maj. Blount, Commons. Both Democrats—Dem. gain of 1. Poll: Blount 770, Watson 737, M. McRae 656, Wm. Davis 309, Boddiford 60.

Orange.—Jos. Turner Jr., Senate; Pride Jones and J. W. Norwood, Commons: Dem. loss of Senator. Poll: Senate—Turner 1,160, Cameron 1,004. Commons—Jones 1,258, Norwood 1,115, McMannen, 1,036.

New Hanover.—W. S. Ashe, Senate; R. K. Bryan and G. J. Moore, Commons. All Dems; no change. Poll: Senate,—Ashe 1,317, no opposition. Commons,—Bryan 1,212, Moore 1,223, Shepard 451.

Moore.—Dr. Shaw, Democrat, elected to the Commons over Richardson, late member. Dem. gain. Poll: Shaw 743, Richardson 647.

Brunswick.—T. D. Meares, Am., Commons, without opposition. No change.

Bladen.—J. W. Purdie, Am., Commons. Dem. loss.

Senatorial District of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.—Poll:

	Jones.	McDowell.
Bladen,	478	661
Brunswick,	164 maj.	000
Columbus,	22 maj.	

These returns elect Jones by 3 majority. But it is rumored here that Jones's majority in Columbus is only 5, and that McDowell is elected.

Columbus.—Stevens, Dist. Dem., to the Commons, beating Williamson, Dem. Dem. loss.

Senatorial District of Richmond and Robeson.

	Alford.	Steele.
Robeson,	571	775
Richmond,	000	000

[Three precincts in Richmond—Stewartsville, Laurel Hill, Williamson's—give Steele 153, Alford 168.]

Cabarrus.—E. B. Burnes, Commons. Whig No change.

Lincoln.—Costner, Democrat, Commons. No change.

Northampton.—T. J. Person, Senate; M. W. Ransom and Smallwood, Commons. All Democrats. No change.

Iredell.—A. K. Simonton and A. B. F. Gaither, Commons. Both Whigs. No change.

Randolph.—John A Craven, and Jesse Thornburgh, Commons. All Whigs, No change. Poll: Craven 1133, Thornburgh 1026, H. B. Elliott 964, Hinshaw 299.

Alamance.—Junius J. Scales and B. F. Roney, Dems., Commons. Poll: Scales 898, Roney 819, T. C. Foust, Am., 579, E. F. Watson, Am., 615.

Senatorial District of Randolph and Alamance—Jonathan Worth, Esq., Whig, elected. No change. Poll:

	Worth.	Lane.	Patterson.
Alamance,	634	6	803
Randolph,	971	559	325
	1605	565	1128

Montgomery.—E. C. Chambers, Commons, by 362 majority over Dr. Crump, late member. Whig. No change.

Moore and Montgomery.—A. R. McDonald, Senate. Without opposition. Whig. No change.

Mecklenburg.—W. F. Davidson, Senate; Messrs. Wallace and Pritchard, Commons. All Democrats. No change; except that Pritchard, disorganizer, beat the nominee.

Chatham.—E. H. Straughon, Senate; W. P. Taylor, J. M. Green, and John A. Moore, Commons. All Whigs or Americans, except Mr. Moore. Dem. loss of 2. Poll: Senate—Straughon 1141, Cotten, Dem., 1034. Commons—Taylor 1177, Green 1152, Farrar 992, Moore 1143, Turner Bynum 1099, O. McMath 1089. Our correspondent writes that the Democracy have been sadly disappointed in the result, confidently expecting success. All those elected, he says, are in favor of aiding the Coal Fields Road and the Deep River works. He attributes the defeat of Mr. Farrar to his inability, on account of sickness, to canvass the whole county. Mr. Moore was thus elected by Whig votes.

Chowan.—Dr. R. Dillard, Senate (in Chowan and Gates); J. C. Badham, Commons. Democrats. No change.

Perquimons.—Nathan Newby, Am., Commons. John Pool re-elected Senator in Pasquotank and Perquimons by 325 majority

Duplin.—W. J. Houston, Senate; Stanford and Ward, Commons. All democrats. No change.

Wayne.—W. K. Lane, Senate; Dortch and Thompson, Commons. All democrats. No change.

Lenoir.—Speight, Senate; Whitfield, Commons. Democrats. No change.

Sampson.—A. A. McKoy, Senate; Faison and Kirby, Commons. All dems. No change. Poll: Senate—McKoy 893, Thos. I. Faison 657; Commons—Faison 1053, Kirby 966, Daughtrey 616.

Nash.—L. N. B. Battle, dist. Dem. Senate; G. N. Lewis, Dem., Commons. Dem. loss of Senator.

Wake.—Moses A. Bledsoe, Senate; G. H. Faribault, J. F. Hutchins, and E. G. Haywood, Commons. All Democrats. No change.

Warren.—Senate, Dr. Thomas J. Pitchford; Commons, Messrs. Hall and E. D. Drake. All Democrats. No change.

Craven.—Mr. Flanner, Am., Senate; Messrs. Jones and Bryan, Democrats, Commons. Dem. loss of Senator.

Johnston.—Dr. Leach, Am., Senator, by 10 majority. Willis Sanders, Am., and B. H. Tomlinson, Dem., Commons. Dem. loss of 2.

Franklin.—M. Lankford, Senate; W. F. Green, Commons, Democrats. No change.

Guilford.—Ralph Gorrel, Senate; Gov. Morehead, D. F. Caldwell, A. Clapp, Commons. All Whigs or Americans. No change.

Davidson.—B. C. Douthitt, Senate. Henry Walser and H. W. Brummell, Commons. All Whigs or Americans.

Forsyth.—J. J. Martin, Senate; F. Fries and M. Mastin, Commons. All Democrats. No change.

Rowan.—N. N. Fleming and A. A. Hall, Commons. Democrats, and gain of 1. Dr. Wiseman reported elected Senator in Rowan and Davie; if so Dem. gain.

Granville.—C. H. K. Taylor, Senate; E. B. Lyon, T. Hargrove, and James Bullock, Commons. All Democrats. No change. Respectable votes were given for N. E. Canady, for the Senate, and Jas. S. Amis, and A. W. Venable for the Commons. Our correspondent—who thinks that in going from Cumberland to Granville he has jumped out of the fire into the frying pan of Democracy—expresses the opinion that these gentlemen might have been elected if they had canvassed the county in favor of distribution.

SHERIFFS ELECTED.

Cumberland.—Hector McNeill, by 52 majority over F. N. Roberts, Democrat.

Robeson.—Reuben King. Poll: King 549, Gregory 398, Sellers 92, McLean 325, Crawley 32.

Moore.—K. H. Worthy, by 269 majority over Barrett, Democrat.

Harnett.—J. R. Grady. Poll: Grady 488, Belden 365.

New Hanover.—E. D. Hall. Poll: Hall 975, Vann 875, Fennell 120.

Orange—Jones. Poll: Jones 1514, Latta 581.

Chatham.—Paschall. Poll: Paschall 1467. Patterson 667.

Alamance.—Maj. William Patterson, Democrat, beating T. T. Turner, Democratic nominee 37. Poll: Patterson 769, Turner 732.

Montgomery.—Col. Sanders, by 21 majority.

Wake.—W. H. High, re-elected. Democrat.

Brunswick.—Allen. Poll: Allen 516, Evans 228.

Sampson.—G. W. Crumpler, Democrat, re-elected.

Bladen.—John S. Willis, Democrat. Elected by a large majority.

ROBESON COUNTY.

		Alfordsville.	Red Banks.	Howell's.	Lumber Bridge.	St. Paul's.	Sterling's.	White House.	Thompson's.	Britt's.	Philadelphus.	McPhaul's.	Lumberton.	
Sheriff. Commons.	Crawley.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	McLean.	6	88	63	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
	Sellars.	6	5	3	4	32	18	3	0	0	0	0	0	
	Gregory.	1	14	41	4	32	18	10	31	7	0	0	0	325
	King.	74	27	51	30	18	30	42	37	56	8	3	7	92
		74	27	51	30	18	30	42	37	56	8	3	7	549
Senate. Commons.	Davis.	0	155	114					0	0	32	18	0	398
	McRae.	16	48	97	28	1	33	20	23	23	18	0	7	
	Boddiford.	0	0	2	5	1	3	1	0	0	11	0	11	309
	Watson.	16	48	92	2	1	33	20	41	23	18	0	7	
	Blount.	12	8	85	92	2	5	1	0	0	11	0	11	60
		12	8	85	92	2	5	1	0	0	11	0	11	656
	Alford.	15	153	88	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	309
	Steele.	36	63	66	29	67	37	60	58	71	43	11	37	60
		15	153	66	30	67	37	60	58	71	43	11	37	656
Gov'r.	McRae.	11	144	29	63	66	29	62	38	67	37	61	57	309
	Ellis.	29	63	93	5	76	30	78	15	60	58	71	55	60
		11	144	29	63	66	29	62	38	67	37	61	57	309
		29	63	93	5	76	30	78	15	60	58	71	55	60
		40	207	122	68	142	59	140	53	127	95	132	112	369
		40	207	122	68	142	59	140	53	127	95	132	112	369
		54	255	188	73	143	89	140	68	127	95	132	112	429
		54	255	188	73	143	89	140	68	127	95	132	112	429
		15	153	66	30	67	37	60	58	71	43	11	37	309
		36	63	88	5	76	30	78	15	60	58	71	55	60
		15	153	66	30	67	37	60	58	71	43	11	37	309
		36	63	88	5	76	30	78	15	60	58	71	55	60
		51	216	154	35	143	67	138	73	131	101	82	92	369
		51	216	154	35	143	67	138	73	131	101	82	92	369
		51	216	154	35	143	67	138	73	131	101	82	92	369
		51	216	154	35	143	67	138	73	131	101	82	92	369
		15	153	66	30	67	37	60	58	71	43	11	37	309
		36	63	88	5	76	30	78	15	60	58	71	55	60
		15	153	66	30	67	37	60	58	71	43	11	37	309
		36	63	88	5	76	30	78	15	60	58	71	55	60
		51	216	154	35	143	67	138	73	131	101	82	92	369
		51	216	154	35	143	67	138	73	131	101	82	92	369
		51	216	154	35	143	67	138	73	131	101	82	92	369
		51	216	154	35	143	67	138	73	131	101	82	92	369

Hot Weather.—During the last two weeks, we have had unusually warm, dry weather in this section. Unless rain comes in a short time, there will undoubtedly be short crops. Corn is already suffering very much from the drowth.—*Winston Sentinel.*

CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT.

		Clinton.	Turkey.	Little Coharie.	Honeycutt's.	Piney Grove.	Hall's.	Westbrook's.	Mingo.	Dismal.	McDaniel's.	Lisbon.	Taylor's Bridge.	
Sheriff. Commons.	Smith.	13	35	6	20	9	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	103
	Royal.	0	36	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Oates.	87	1	12	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	210
	Crumpler.	100	72	18	26	11	33	2	0	0	1	2	0	313
		162	58	35	13	20	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	103
		49	7	36	0	6	20	9	0	0	0	0	0	
		22	94	50	6	20	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	210
		31	61	16	20	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		22	124	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	313
		60	22	124	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		50	37	37	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103
		18	32	112	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		65	59	97	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210
		44	13	106	12	0	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		28	31	13	1	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	313
		21	53	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		66	116	7	66	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103
		16	116	7	66	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		616	689	632	210	103	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	313
		616	689	632	210	103	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SAMPSON COUNTY. Commons.	Daughtry.	49	240	49	22	31	84	60	50	105	44	28	21	616
	Faison.	22	56	138	31	75	22	88	36	88	105	44	28	
	Kirby.	31	208	135	71	88	84	60	51	32	65	72	28	1053
		208	29	138	71	88	84	60	51	32	65	72	28	
		240	49	22	31	84	60	50	118	88	105	44	28	616
		49	240	49	22	31	84	60	50	118	88	105	44	
		22	56	138	31	75	22	88	36	88	105	44	28	1053
		31	208	29	138	71	88	84	60	51	32	65	72	
		60	29	138	71	88	84	60	50	118	88	105	44	616
		50	240	49	22	31	84	60	50	118	88	105	44	
		18	56	138	31	75	22	88	36	88	105	44	28	1053
		65	208	29	138	71	88	84	60	51	32	65	72	
		44	29	138	71	88	84	60	50	118	88	105	44	616
		28	240	49	22	31	84	60	50	118	88	105	44	
		21	56	138	31	75	22	88	36	88	105	44	28	1053
		66	208	29	138	71	88	84	60	51	32	65	72	
		16	116	7	66	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103
		616	689	632	210	103	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	313
		616	689	632	210	103	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gov'r.	McRae.	225	35	3	16	79	13	90	51	72	60	91	90	616
	Ellis.	61	3	84	89	24	80	84	51	72	60	91	90	
		125	35	68	16	71	79	13	31	90	51	72	60	1053
		68	218	6	84	63	24	80	84	51	72	60	91	
		71	49	60	89	24	80	84	51	72	60	91	90	616
		55	225	35	3	16	79	13	31	90	51	72	60	
		31	61	3	84	89	24	80	84	51	72	60	91	1053
		78	125	35	68	16	71	79	13	31	90	51	72	
		99	68	35	68	16	71	79	13	31	90	51	72	616
		14	225	35	3	16	79	13	31	90	51	72	60	
		66	61	3	84	89	24	80	84	51	72	60	91	1053
		68	125	35	68	16	71	79	13	31	90	51	72	
		179	68	35	68	16	71	79	13	31	90	51	72	616
		117	225	35	3	16	79	13	31	90	51	72	60	
		64	61	3	84	89	24	80	84	51	72	60	91	1053
		1041	485	893	657	966	1053	616	616	616	616	616	616	1053

The Election in Cumberland and Harnett.—The election in these counties resulted, as will be seen by the tabular statement elsewhere, in favor of the Democratic nominees for the Legislature; Maj. Gilmore in the Senate, and Messrs. W. McL. McKay, C. C. Barbee, and Jas. S. Harrington in the Commons. Mr. McKay, it will be seen, leads the ticket, beating Maj. Gilmore even who had no opposition, receiving nearly all the votes polled in this place, and a larger vote than was ever given to any candidate.

The Democracy, however, met with an unexpected defeat in the Sheriff's election; Hector McNeill, Esq., the present incumbent, beating Frank N. Roberts, Esq., the Democratic candidate, by a majority double that at the last election. This was *the* contest of the day, those who work at the polls forgetting the Gubernatorial and Legislative contests, and devoting their energies entirely to the Sheriff's election. The result was as it should be. A man who discharges the duties of such an office properly should not be turned out on account of his politics. Had Mr. Roberts been the Sheriff, and a good one, we know that he would have received our votes, and we feel sure those of a very large proportion of the gentlemen who voted for McNeill at this precinct.

We do heartily trust that we shall not again have such a contest. The scenes in the streets were new to us, and we have no desire that they shall be repeated. Drunkenness, rowdyism, profanity, and vulgarity the most disgusting, were seen and heard at the polls, in the heart of the Town, and in nearly all its parts. There has been quite enough of all this.

Felt Good Generally.—Strychnine flowed freely on election day, as it had done for several days and nights before. About dinner time it began to tell, and fighting was a common diversion from that time through. There were single fights, double fights, and fights of the crowd. Sticks flourished, eyes were blacked, noses were bled, clothes were torn, and there was pretty much of a muss generally among the sovereigns. Every body on the court house square—so it seemed to those inside—fought every body else to see fair play, whenever a McNeill man and a Roberts man went in to enjoy themselves and take a little wholesome exercise. They evidently "felt good," though they did "look bad," and what with the lack of bathing the outer, and the excess of bathing the inner man, "smelt bad" too.

The sovereigns evidently felt a good deal freer than usual. And so they ought to have felt. They had reason to congratulate themselves on two long strides to perfect freedom—free bars and free suffrage. They evidently enjoyed both, though it seemed to us that they liked the bars most.

Not to be Bought.—A free and independent voter happened in at Mrs. Banks's a few days ago whilst one of our Legislative candidates was visiting the same worthy lady's confectionary. "Will you join me in a glass of ice lemonade Mr. ——?" said the aspirant for legislative honors. "I thank ye, Colonel," was the voter's reply, "but I cannot sell my birth-right *for a glass of lemonade.*"

Whether the Colonel tried him with strychnine, at some other place than Mrs. Banks's, we have not heard.

Judge Ellis not a Predestinarian.—Whilst a carriage load of Roberts' voters stood at the Hotel door on election day, waiting for an addition to the contents of the carriage (or of the voters) Maj. —— stepped up, treated one of the occupants to a McRae ticket and some advice as to voting, and retired to supply others with the same. A leading Democrat who was on the look-out (the Democracy require watching) saw what was done, and stepped up to inquire if the holder of the ticket intended to vote it? Had'nt he always been a good Democrat? And was'nt he bound to vote for Ellis? He always had been a good Democrat, he said; he had'nt promised to vote for McRae, but he never would vote for Ellis, who was opposed to predestination. He had heard Ellis's speech, he said, and he could understand English when there was no Greek mixed up with it, and Ellis was certainly opposed to predestination; he would *not* vote for him.

Sure enough, it is said that he did not vote for Ellis, and that though he did vote for sheriff it was in violation of law. Malicious people say that the speech in which Ellis disavowed the doctrine of predestination was made on the Bench, and directed the voter to be whipped, notwithstanding his Democracy and his belief that he couldn't help stealing because predestined to steal. The Charlotte platform contains no such plank as that relied upon by the voter, and of course Judge Ellis did not believe in it.

Will Hang him Yet.—When the votes for Sheriff were counted out on Thursday evening, and a majority for Roberts announced at this precinct, a noisy sovereign who felt his oats or rye, as some people call strychnine, made himself peculiarly busy in hurrahing for Roberts and damning McNeill. "Don't holler till you get out of the woods; Old Hector will hang you yet, you —— ——," was the consoling reply to the noisy chap by a little fellow who goes it strong for McNeill. And so he may, as it turns out, unless strychnine proves stronger and more expeditious than a rope.

Western Elections.—The incomplete returns from Missouri and Kentucky indicate Democratic success at all points.

A few returns have been received from Kansas. They are all against Lecompton. The majorities reported are: In Leavenworth county, 1,614; Atchison, 327; Doniphan, 588; Quindaro, 130; Gaston, 21; Delaware, 35; Larimer, 718; Franklin, 72. The roads are in a bad condition and the returns come in slowly.

Resumption.—We learn that the Bank of Clarendon has formally resumed specie payment. It has been paying specie for its circulation for some time past.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer dated

GRAHAM [illegible], 1858.

The weather is excessively [illegible] dry and vegetation is suffering very much; unless it rains in a few days the corn crop will be cut short as now is the critical time with it. The wheat crop turns out worse than was anticipated; many of the crops in this neighborhood that have been threshed and cleaned are not more than half a crop.

Tobacco of which there is a good deal planted is not doing well, the stand not being good in the first place and the season generally unfavorable.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated,

CLINTON, Aug. 7, 1858.

THE FARMERS FESTIVAL.

Messrs. Editors:—You will please allow me space in your paper to say, that the Sampson County Agricultural Society have resolved this day, to hold a festival at the fair grounds on the first Saturday in September. Our next fair will be held on the first Thursday in December. As the regular time of holding the fair is always too late to exhibit many choice flowers, fruits and vegetables, we deem it advisable to hold a festival. At this gathering the members and their families only attend, together with such guests as may receive special invitation. No premiums are awarded, and every thing exhibited is laid on the picnic table to be consumed by the company present. The members dispose of the business of the society, while their wives and daughters contribute and spread out the good things to be eaten. We think a festival of this kind held each May and September would give new life to the society. It would not only be an occasion of much social enjoyment, but would afford an opportunity of exhibiting early vegetables and Summer and Autumn fruits, that can never be exhibited at the regular fairs. Would not all the county societies do well to adopt this cause? They would thus more thoroughly become acquainted with each other and with each other's productions. The knowledge of fine vegetables and fine fruits would certainly become more extensive. It is expected that every member will be present and contribute at least a basket of fruit or a bunch of flowers.

Mr. McRae and Mr. Clingman.—We notice going the rounds of the papers a statement purporting to be an account of the little dialogue between Mr. McRae and Mr. Clingman, which occurred during the discussion here. Mr. Clingman rose and asked Mr. McRae if he had not been an advocate of his election to the Senate years ago. Mr. McRae replied "Yes, I was in favor of you a number of years ago, because I thought you were then a good stick to break the head of the old Whig party with. So far as we heard, Mr. McRae did not applaud "Judge" Bragg at all, but the *great* Senator dropped in his chair quicker than Lightning.—*Asheville Spectator.*

New Wheat.—We notice the Schooner D. C. Hulse taking in a cargo of ten thousand bushels of wheat in bulk, being not only the first shipment of the season, but the first cargo ever shipped from Wilmington in bulk.—*Wilmington Journal.*

After all the fuss in launching the *Leviathan* steamship and the rivalry between American ports anxious to secure her visits, it is now doubtful whether she will ever be equipped for sea. A million dollars is needed to equip her, and it cannot be raised. The builders owe nearly half a million upon her, and the probability is that she will be knocked off at a small price, and be laid up in some harbor of England as a Government storeship.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. Aug. 7.—Steamer Fanny with passengers and goods for Rav & Pearce, M N Larey, W N Tillinghast, J R Lee, D & W McLaurin, G W Williams & Co, David Murphy, Murchison, Reid & Co, W & T Culbreth, A Holmes, Jr, U S Arsenal.

GLUE! GLUE!!

20 BARRELS DISTILLER'S GLUE. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
August 9. 35tf

IS ALL SURE?

This, says the National Intelligencer, is the very natural inquiry of thousands in regard to the complete success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise. Enough is already known to prove that the electric current can be sent through the depths of the ocean from continent to continent. A very short time will bring the complete test as to intelligible communications. Of course there must be time allowed to attach the necessary manipulating machinery at each point on land, and until this is done and every thing else be in complete condition, the eager public must exercise a becoming patience. The interruption of the Telegraphic lines from Newfoundland is reason enough for a failure to hear further as to the Agamemnon. We subjoin the latest despatches.

HALIFAX, August 6.

The New Foundland Line ceased to work early last evening, thus cutting off all communication with Trinity Bay. At the time the last despatch was sent, the Engineers and assistants were employed getting the cable ashore. There is no doubt entertained that the Agamemnon has arrived at Valencia Bay, but as telegraph instruments for the transmission of intelligence have never been put on board either vessel, there can be no actual communication except by signals, until after both ends of the cable shall have been connected with the shore, which may require several days.

The President replied as follows to Mr. Field's note, informing him of the opening of communication with England:

CYRUS W. FIELD, Trinity Bay:

My Dear Sir: I congratulate you with all my heart on the success of the great enterprise with which your name is honorably connected. Under the blessing of Divine Providence I trust it may prove instrumental in promoting perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations. I have not yet received the Queen's despatch.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, August 6.

The steamship Prince Albert, from Galway on the 27th, arrived here at midnight.

President Pierce had arrived at Cadiz and sailed for Marseilles. A serious gale had occurred on the English coast, doing considerable damage to the shipping.

Lord Lyndhurst had called for the correspondence with the United States on the right of search question. The Earl of Malmesbury replied that arrangements were in preparation between the two countries which it was calculated would settle the whole difficulty.

The Baron Rothschild took his seat in the House of Commons amidst loud cheers.

Accounts from India say that the heat there is terrific, killing more Europeans than are killed by the enemy. It is hotter than for twenty-five years.

Letters from China say that the Allies had experienced much loss in the capture of the Peiho forts. The enemy also suffered severely, and lost 98 guns.

The Liverpool cotton market closed dull. The sales of the last three days foot 20,000 bales. Breadstuffs closed quiet, without quotable change since the last report. Provisions closed steady.

DIED,

In New York City, July 23rd, EUGENE BULKLEY son of Marion and Nelson Lucky in the second year of his age. At the same place July 30th, MARION, wife of Nelson Luckey and youngest daughter of U. Bulkley, Esq, in the 2[illegible]th year of her age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 9.

BACON—	12 a 13	American	6 a 0
BEESWAX—	25 a 00	English	4 a 0
CANDLES—F. F.	20 a 00	LARD—	12 a 13
Adamantine	28 a 32	LEAD—	8 8½
Sperm	00 a 00	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	29 a 30
Laguira	15 a 16	N. Orleans,	45 a 50
Java	20 a 00	NAILS—	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good,	11½ a 00	Tanner's	0 70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10½ a 11	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny,	17 a 20	Alum	0 60 a 0 00
Dundee,	17 a 18	FLAXSEED	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	20 a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 25 a 2 50
Brown Sheetings	8½ a 0	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 0 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. C. Apple	90 0 a 1 00
FLOUR —		Northern do.	0 70 a 0 80
Family,	5 50 a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	00 a 0 40
Super.	5 40 a 0 00	Northern do.	35 a 0 00
Fine,	5 25 a 0 00	SUGARS—	
Scratched,	5 00 a 0 00	Loaf	15 a 00
GRAIN—		Crushed	13 a 13½
Corn,	70 a 75	Coffee	10 a 11½
Wheat,	0 00 a 0 00	Porto Rico	10 a 00
Rye,	0 75 a 0 80	New Orleans	00 a 00
Oats,	0 40 a 0 45	TALLOW—	10 a 00
Peas,	0 85 a 0 90	WOOL—	16 a 17
HIDES—Dry	8 a 10	TURPENTINE—	
Green	4 a 00	Yellow dip,	2 20 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin,

NEW FEMALE SEMINARY.

IN the salubrious climate of Western North Carolina, surrounded by the most magnificent and picturesque mountain scenery, abounding with water of the purest and most refreshing quality.

T. L. TROY and wife propose to epen a FEMALE SEMINARY at Rocky Springs, Alexander County, N. C., on the 12th of July, 1858, in the house formerly known as York Collegiate Institute, which house and premises have been purchased by Mr. Troy for the purpose of establishing a Female School. The place is thought to be eminently adapted for such an institution, being in a retired place, yet in the heart of a dense population of honest, industrious and intelligent people, who take a lively interest in the promotion of Education.

The location is 18 miles West of Statesville, 18 miles East of Wilkesborough, and 5 miles North of Taylorsville. Mr. Troy has had 8 or 10 years experience in teaching. His wife is a graduate of Greensborough Female College, and has had some experience in teaching.

No pains will be spared in the instruction and moral training of scholars placed in their care, and the kindest attention paid to their wants and necessities.

Board can be obtained in the family of the Principal at $6 per month, without any extra charges.

Tuition in English Branches from $6 to $15 per Session; Music, on Piano or Guitar, $20; Painting, in Water Colors, $6; Worsted Embroidery $6; Wax Fruit and Flowers $6 each; French $8. Other Ornamentals at reasonable prices.

Pupils admitted at any time, and charged to the close of the Session.

For further information address the Principal, York Collegiate Institute, Alexander County, N. C.

June 30, 1858. 25*6t

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL,
HIGH POINT, N. C.,

REV. N. McR. RAY, A. B., PRINCIPAL.

THIS Institution is on the N. C. Rail Road, 15 miles West of Greensborough, and 5 from Normal College. Its next Session will begin Sept. 1st. Its object is to provide for the thorough education of young ladies, and as an additional feature, to qualify such of them as may desire it for the avocation of teaching. The Principal is a graduate of Normal College, and an experienced Teacher. The Principal of Music has had ten years experience in teaching it. They have experienced and competent Assistants. Instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best Female Institutions. *Young ladies of limited means are credited for tuition until they can teach and pay for it.* We have Apparatus, new Pianos, &c. We can accommodate 125 boarding pupils. The expenses are less than at any other Institution of the same character in the State. Board alone and the English Branches $36 to $45 per Session. Latin and Greek each $7 50. French $5. Ornamentals very low. *Half of the expenses required in advance.* ☞WANTED.—SITUATIONS FOR SOUTHERN FEMALE TEACHERS. For full information address

Rev. WM. J. LANGDON, Proprietor.

July 18. 29*8t

MOUNT OLIVET SCHOOL.

THE THIRD SESSION OF MOUNT OLIVET ACADEMY will commence on Monday the 26th of July, 1858. Students will be prepared for the Freshman Class in the University.

Tuition at 7, 10, 12½ and $15 per Session of 21 weeks. Students will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the session. No deduction made for absence, except in sickness. Board can be had in good families for $6 per month.

For further information address John C. Campbell, Principal, Brower's Mills, Randolph, N. C.

We had the services of John C. Campbell for two sessions. His ability to teach and his success as a good disciplinarian have been highly satisfactory. The plainness and simplicity with which he imparts instruction, his untiring diligence to take care of the moral character of his students, and his success in gaining their good will, we think, cannot fail to procure for him a large share of patronage.

D. B. LEACH, JOHN SPINKS,
E. H. PHILLIPS, HARDY BROWN,
M. A. SUGG, ALFRED BROWER,
STEPHEN RICHARDSON, Trustees.

July 17, 1858. 29-*4t

GLEN ANNA
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

TERMS:—Board exclusive of Washing and Lights per Session of five months $30. Tuition in the regular classes $12. The fall Session will commence on the 1st day of September, 1858. Pupils are admitted at any time during the Session, and charged from the time of entrance. Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the course of instruction, terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to

J. W. THOMAS, President
Board of Trustees.

July 15, 1858. 31-*6w

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES IN THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the second *Monday* in November, upon the following branches:

Anatomy, J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D.
Surgery, J. J. CHISOLM, M. D.
Theory & Practice of Medicine, P. C. GAILLARD, M. D.
Physiology, JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Materia Medica, HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics, THOS. G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry, C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, FRANCIS T. MILES, M. D.

CLINICAL LECTURES are delivered twice a week at the Marine Hospital and the Roper Hospital, by the Physician and Surgeon of those Institutions.

The Anatomical Rooms will be opened in October, and dissections conducted daily by the Demonstrator.

In the Anatomical Museum valuable additions have been made in models of a very large size, illustrative of the more minute and delicate structures of the human body.

A valuable and interesting collection in wax of the various parts of the system, in a healthy and diseased state, has also been added.

HENRY R. FROST, Dean.

June 17. 25-*6w

NEGROES AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having concluded to change his business, offers for sale THIRTY NEGROES and the whole of his LANDS.

The Negroes are all young, and in families, and will be sold in families or all together.

The Lands lie on the East side of the Cape Fear River, in Bladen County, twenty miles below Fayetteville; embracing (2,508) twenty-five hundred and eight acres, which may be divided into four tracts, with improvements in the way of cleared land and houses on each. The principal dwelling is large and comfortable, having eight rooms with a fire place in each.

A man of large capital may make a fine investment here. There is a sufficiency of cleared land to produce 7000 bushels of Corn, and a large quantity of good land to be cleared.

This property will be offered privately until the first of Oct. If not sold by that time, which will be indicated by a continuance of this advertisement till the 2d day of Nov., when the whole will be offered at public auction at my residence, commencing with the land on the 2d day of November and continuing on from day to day, till the above property with a fine stock of Cattle, Hogs, Horses, Mules and the entire crop are all disposed of.

Terms liberal and made known at sale.

W. D. PEARSALL.

Deseret P. O., Bladen co., N. C., July 31. 33*tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that after publication of this notice for six weeks, application will be made to the Commissioner of Pensions for the issue of a Duplicate of Warrant No 72,339, Act of 1847, issued to John Haltom, father of Reuben B. Haltom, late a Private in Captain Johnson's Company of Texas Rangers, in the war with Mexico; the same having been lost, and a caveat against its location entered in the General Land Office, dated July 20, 1858.

NATHANIEL KNIGHT, Att'y
for JOHN HALTOM.

August 2. 33*6w

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO MAN about 50 years old; a WOMAN about 43 and her child, a BOY about 2½ or 3 years. Apply to

C. E. LEETE.

July 10, 1858. 27-*tf

ROSIN WANTED.

The undersigned wishes to purchase **2500** BBLS. NO. 1 ROSIN. Also, any quantity of Nos. 2 and 3 Rosin.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Aug. 2. 33*6w

REMOVAL.
STARR & WILLIAMS,

HAVE removed to the two brick Stores in the West end of the Fayetteville Hotel building, where they are now opening their

SECOND STOCK
of Goods for this Spring,

recently selected by one of the firm in the Northern markets, which will be offered for sale to their regular customers on the usual terms.

All persons who wish to buy Goods cheap at WHOLESALE, are respectfully invited to call and examine this stock at our new stand, West end of Fayetteville Hotel building.

J. B. STARR. } [J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 24, 1858. 5tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers adopt this method of informing their friends (and the public generally) that they are now receiving into store a very large and general

STOCK OF GOODS,

EMBRACING

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY,
&c., &c., &c.

All of which they are disposed to sell at reasonable profits for cash, or on the usual time to responsible purchasers who are in the habit of paying.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 26, 1858. 31-

FRESH FRUITS
ALL THE YEAR.

ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING CANS, of Earthenware and Glass: Pints, Quarts and Half Gallons, at reduced prices.

These Cans are more easily used than any other, the cement being already on the Can.

—ALSO—

The Yeoman's Fruit Bottle,

of glass; stopped with a cork; Quarts and H'f Gallons. This is a new article, very cheap, ($2 and $3 per dozen,) and admirably adapted to its use.

For sale at the "CROCKERY STORE" by

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

June 22. 22-2m

A BARGAIN CAN BE HAD.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Materials of the NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS Printing Office. The establishment consists of two first-rate Washington Presses, one for Newspaper the other for Job Work, a large and well selected quantity of newspaper and job type. The newspaper type are but very little worn, and the largest portion of the job type are new. It is unnecessary to enumerate; the selections were made by persons of much typographical experience and taste and are as complete as any in the State.

Any person wishing to purchase can get a bargain by an early application to

DAVID MURPHY.

June 10, 1858 19-tf

HOUSE, LOT, AND NEGRO.

THE undersigned wishing to close up their old business, offer for sale the HOUSE and LOT on Haymount, formerly occupied by Major Gilmore. Also, a NEGRO BOY 14 years of age; having tried him for the last five months, we can recommend him as an excellent servant, both for house or out of doors, sold for no fault, but to close old business.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

May 3, 1858. 7-tf

OLD BILLS.

ALL persons indebted to the concern of FRANK & JERRY and J. H. ROBERTS & CO., are requested to come forward and settle their bills. If not settled by the last of this month, they will find them in the hands of a Lawful Collector.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

May 3, 1858. 7-tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

SMALL POX DEAD.

GENTLEMEN, you that wish to sell Likely Young NEGROES, Men, Boys, Women and Girls, for the highest cash prices, would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

J. A. McARTHUR.

June 5, 1858. 17-8mos.pd

Notice to Soldiers' Widows.

THE Widows of Mexican Soldiers, and the Widows of Soldiers who DIED IN SERVICE in the war of 1812, can have their pensions continued by calling on the undersigned, Congress having made additional provision for them.

Give me the management of your claims, and the money shall come at once, or no charge.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Agt. for Pensions.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1858. 19-

6,500 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desiring to move to the West offers to sell the following tracts of valuable land.

1 Tract containing 2566 acres in Harnett County 18 miles North of Fayetteville. There is on this tract, two large and comfortable dwelling houses, with all necessary outhouses, together with a good mill running two saws and grist, with about 300 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation: the remainder is excellent farming and turpentine land.

Also another tract containing 4000 acres of turpentine land, about 100 acres of which is cleared. There is on this tract one good dwelling with all necessary out houses and a good grist and saw-mill.

I will take pleasure in showing the above property to any person wishing to purchase.

H. S. McNEILL.
Manchester P. O.

Nov. 7th, 1857. 67-ts

690 ACRES OF LAND
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above quantity of Land, situated in a healthy neighborhood, three miles from the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road, and four from Lumber River. This Land is well adapted to Farming, Turpentine, and Ton Timber purposes, having a good range and other advantages. Those wishing to purchase may find me on the premises, who will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired.

ANGUS McGILL.

Philadelphus, N. C., Sept. 1, 1857. 40tf

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Gillespie Street, at present occupied by Doctor McSwain. Perfect title can be made. Apply to

THO. J. CURTIS.

ALSO

A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE in good repair and nearly new. Will be sold for half its value.

—ALSO—

3 good MILCH COWS with young calves. Apply to

T. J. CURTIS.

April 29, 1857. 3tf

NEGROES WANTED.

I AM prepared to buy any number of likely YOUNG NEGROES. Persons having such property to sell would do well to give me a call.

T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1858. 24-

☞The Presbyterian Psalmodist—Character Notes. A further supply just received.

Oct. 24. E. J HALE & SON.

COUPON BONDS FOR SALE.

THE Western Rail Road Co. have for sale in amounts to suit purchasers,

$20,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the County of Cumberland, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st June and the 1st of December, and running 20 years.

$90,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st January and the 1st of July, and running 20 years.

These bonds were issued in accordance with law to the Western Rail Road Co., to pay the County and Town subscriptions respectively.

Persons having money will find these bonds (at the price the Co. is selling them) a better investment than any Bank Stock in the State.

For terms apply to C. B. MALLETT, Esq., Pres't or to JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r

Western R. R. Co.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 26, 1858. 89tf

DOBBIN HOUSE
For Rent or Lease.

THE Lease of the present Proprietors of this well known House will expire on the 1st January, 1858; the property is offered for lease or rent. To a person desirous of undertaking the Hotel business, an excellent opportunity is offered. The building is large, well arranged and in complete repair; its location will always command for it an extensive patronage. As the present Proprietors intend changing their business, the Furniture, which is nearly new and in good order, can be purchased on favorable terms.

The House will be delivered on or after the 1st of January, remaining open under the present management till a tenant is obtained.

The fine Store in the same building, formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Booth, is also offered for rent.

JNO. H. COOK,
Prest. Dobbin House Co.

Dec'r 16, 1857. 69-tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS $230,326.28.

THIS Company has been in operation more than five years, and has paid its losses, amounting to $19,126 95, without any assessment: insurance averaging its members about ¼ per cent.

Policies issued to 1st of May, 1858, 2769.
Amount of property now insured, $1,474,922 34.
Amount premium notes now on hand, $224,968 28.
Cash premiums received, $32,317 41.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Stedman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, Wilmington,
	A. E. Hall, Wilmington.

OFFICERS.

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.

John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.

The Company invite applications.

May 21, 1858. 13-Y

Presbyterian and Carolinian copy.

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his Spring supply of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are—

Prints, Lawns, and Brilliantes;
Col'd and Black Silks;
Irish Linens and Diapers;
[illegible] Linen, Twilled and Plain;
[illegible] and Merino Twills;
[illegible] and Col'd Cotton Hose;
Bolting Cloths, No. 0 to 10;
Silk and Straw Bonnets; &c.

With almost every article in the Dry Goods line; all of which has been purchased by the package at the late sales in New York and Philadelphia: Will be offered cheap for cash or on time to paying customers.

March 13, 1856. 93tf

Carolinian copy.

BARTH'W FULLER & W. McL. McKAY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

MAY be consulted at their rooms on Anderson Street, immediately in the rear of the "Observer" office.

June 2, 1858, 16-3m

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.

WM. McCLANE.
Mining Engineer,

May 21, 1856. 6-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE, on Haymount, near Mr. J. C. Thomson's. For particulars enquire of J. G. Shepherd, Esq., or

A. M. CAMPBELL.

May 7. 9-tf

TURPENTINE HACKS.

ANY PATTERN OF TURPENTINE HACKS made to order, at Wholesale or Retail and Warranted, by M. A. BAKER.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 19, 1858. 3tf

A. McRIMMON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 6, 1857. 22tf

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.

THE Steamer FANNY will leave Fayotteville for Wilmington every Monday and Thursday morning, until further notice. Will take freight and passengers as heretofore.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 22. 87-

MILITARY GOODS,
Swords, Sashes, Belts, Epaulettes, Laces

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY GOODS,

ACCORDING TO THE

Latest U. S. Army and State Regulations.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,
19 MAIDEN LANE,
New York.

June 30. 24-1y

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. tf

LAST CALL.

ALL persons indebted to Daniel Clark must certainly pay up by the 10th August next, as after that date all Notes and Accounts not settled will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, without respect to persons.

R. W. HARDIE, Trustee.

Fayetteville, July 14. 28-tA10

WANTED

75 NEGROES for a Mississippi Plantation, Men, Boys, Girls, and some good Families.

EPHR. PAGE.

Fayetteville, May 6, 1858. 8-tf

NEW MACKEREL.

A LARGE LOT, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in Whole, Half and Quarter Barrels, caught and inspected in 1858. Just received and for sale by

W. C. TROY.

July 22, 1858. 30-1m

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT near Cool Spring, lately occupied by Dr. K. A. Black.

R. B. CROW.

July 20. 30-1m

NOTICE.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO;
400 Casks LIME;
50 Bales HAY;
5 Bbls. GLUE.

For sale by WORTH & UTLEY.

July 10. 27-

TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron, Iron Wire,
COOKING STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

Always on hand, at Wholesale or Retail.

ROOFING, GUTTERING,

And all kinds of Jobbing, done at short notice, by

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square, Fayetteville.

July 9. 27-

PERUVIAN GUANO.

THE undersigned has made arrangements by which he is prepared to furnish at short notice, any required quantity of

No. 1 Peruvian Guano,

all of which will be from direct importations, into the Port of Wilmington, and warranted pure and genuine.

Orders for the above excellent fertilizer are solicited, to which prompt attention will be given.

As this is an article which does not admit of being sold on time, cash or its equivalent must accompany each order. BEVERLY ROSE.

July 8. 26tf

JUST RECEIVED.

500 LBS. choice GOSHEN BUTTER;
500 lbs. LEAF LARD;

—ALSO—

A lot of FINE SEGARS and TOBACCO. For sale by

D. ANDERSON,
North-west Cor. Market Square.

June 28. 23-

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

FRANK N. ROBERTS & CO., having leased this Hotel, will be pleased to see their former patrons and friends, assuring them that they will use every exertion to please.

F. N. ROBERTS.] [J. G. SMITH.

Jan'y 7. 74-ypd

COOL SPRING MILLS.

THE Proprietors are prepared to GRIND CORN on the usual terms.

The Bedstead Manufacture is still carried on at the same place.

Jan'y 11, 1858. 75-tf

CHAIRS, CHAIRS.

A LARGE lot of Stool-bottom Chairs, made at Cool Spring Mill, and for sale by

A. M. CAMPBELL.

March 24, '58. 96y

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Anderson Street.

May 14. 1858. 11-1Y

TROY & FULLER,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
LUMBERTON, ROBESON Co., N. C.

ROBERT E. TROY and JOHN P. FULLER, have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson County. The former will also attend the Courts of Bladen and Columbus: the latter will also attend those of Cumberland.

The Office in Lumberton will be kept open at all times.

Jan'y 1, 1858. 73-

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

WILL attend regularly the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland, Harnett, and Wilson. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Jan'y 12, '58. 76-1y

JAS. C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,
Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT attention given to sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES and all kinds of Produce. Liberal advancements made on Consignments.

Refers to E. P. HALL, Pres't Branch Bank of State. H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r Bank Cape Fear. JOHN DAWSON, Esq.

April 25, 1858. 5-1Y

Presbyterian copy.

D. A. LAMONT,
Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE 38 NORTH WATER STREET.

Personal attention given to all produce sent to him either for sale or shipment.

Nov'r 6. 57-1ypd

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,
PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 6, 1857. 5tf

THE LAW LIBRARY
OF THE
LATE HON. JOHN D. TOOMER,
FOR SALE.

THE valuable Law Library of the late Judge Toomer, consisting of upwards of 1000 bound Volumes, and several hundred Nos unbound, has been deposited with the undersigned for sale. The books will be sold in sets, FOR CASH ONLY. They are generally in good order, though of course bearing marks of use. The prices have been fixed with reference to their condition.

Catalogues, with the price annexed to each volume, may be obtained on application to the subscribers.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, June 16, 1858.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, recently occupied by Mrs. H. P. Lain, and as present occupied by the Rev. James McDaniel, near Haymount, will be sold privately by the subscriber. It is located in a good neighborhood; convenient to business; in a healthy section of the town; good spring water convenient; and has all necessary out houses attached. A great bargain may be had, as I am determined to sell. TERMS LIBERAL.

J. R. McDONALD, Agt.

Fayetteville, May 19. 12ts

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER,
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 30, 1858. 64-ypd

From the Memphis Morning Bulletin, May 27, 1858.

DR. GILBERT:—We invite attention to the card announcing the resumption of practice here by Dr. Samuel Gilbert, in conjunction with his son Dr. S. T. Gilbert. To those of our old citizens who have been familiar with the remarkable medical career of Dr. G., in his peculiar line of practice, nothing is needed to inspire them with confidence in his success in treating the class of diseases for the cure of which he has attained so wide a celebrity. It will be seen that he is now associated with his son, a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.

DR. SAMUEL GILBERT,

After an absence of several years, engaged in the successful prosecution of his Profession, especially in the cities of New York and New Orleans, has returned to

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

And is now prepared to treat

CHRONIC DISEASES,
WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

Owing to the fact of his having procured the assistance of his son, Silas T. Gilbert, M. D., a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and who has had ample professional experience in the cities of New York and Charleston, patients will be now treated on more favorable terms than heretofore.

☞SLAVES will be boarded, lodged and treated for $1,50 per day.

Particular attention paid to the treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES, peculiar to females,

CANCERS,
TUMORS,
ULCERS,
SYPHILIS, Etc

During Dr. Gilbert's absence from this section of the Union, certain persons have, to the great detriment of many of those who have employed them, attempted to imitate him, professing to have a thorough knowledge of his remedies and mode of treatment. The public is hereby notified that Dr. Gilbert has no specific remedy for any disease; that his success has been almost wholly owing to *his personal skill and experience.* The judicious use of caustic applications requires fully as much professional sagacity and experience as does the successful use of surgical instruments.

☞Pamphlets of Testimonials, etc., for gratuitous distribution, may be had on personal application, or by addressing Drs. S. & S. T. GILBERT,

330 Main st., Greenlaw's Building

July 2, 1858. 27*¢ s wlm-pd.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1858.

Polly Pitman vs. Willis Pitman, Allen Pitman, Thomas Martin and wife Emily J., and oibers, Heirs at Law of Silas Pitman.

Petition for Dower, in Vacation.

AFFIDAVIT having been made that Allen Pitman, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, publication is made according to the statute in such cases made and provided, for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-resident defendant, Allen Pitman, to appear before the Justices of the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Robeson County, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to show cause, if any he can, why the prayer of the petition shall not be granted.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1858.

25*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1858.

Henry F. Pitman, Guardian of the minor heirs of William H. Ashley, vs. William Price.

Attachment Levied on the Legal and Equitable Interest of William Price in and to a Tract of Land lying in the County of Robeson, on both sides of Aaron Swamp, adjoining the Lands of Joseph Thompson, John S. Rowland, David McKellar and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, William Price, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer for the said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to show cause why the Land levied on in this case should not be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, wherein judgment final will be rendered against him, and a venditioni exponas issue to sell the said Land.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1858.

24*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1858.

William H Willis vs. C. W. Crawford.

Original Attachment Levied on Houses and Lot at Robeson Institute.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, C. W. Crawford, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to show cause why the said Land levied on in this case, should not be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, wherein judgment final will be rendered against him, and a venditioni exponas issue to sell the said Land.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in May, A. D. 1858.

25*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

T. M. SMITH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant

WILL give his personal attention to the sale or shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 16, 1858. 7*6m

ASHLAND ACADEMY,
ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.

THE 4TH SESSION OF THIS HIGHLY FAVORED Institution will commence Monday the 19th of July. The Academy is situated in a moral, healthy, and intelligent community, on the road from Lumberton to Harlleesville. The course of instruction is thorough, embracing all the studies necessary to a high degree of intellectual culture and moral training. Tuition: 6, 9 and $12 per Session. Board in the best of families convenient to the Academy can be had for 6 and $8 per month. The patronage of parents and guardians is respectfully solicited, as we will spare no pains to make our tutilage profitable to them.

D. P. McNAIR, Principal.

July 15, 1858. 29-*4t

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, on the 6th inst., his two WORK STEERS, one a dark red, with white back, with a large Bell; the other a white spotted Steer with a red head. The ear mark is a slope on the upper side of the right ear. They were purchased of Joseph Pell, near Mount Airy, Surry county, N. C., and will probably try and make their way back. They are of extra size and in good working order.

Any person that will take them up and address me at Fayetteville, N. C., will be liberally rewarded.

G. D. BAKER.

July 15, 1858 29-*4t

SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a decree of the County Court of Robeson, will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the town of Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in August next, Three young likely Negroes, to wit: BILL, MEMORY and HENRY, the property of the estate of Neill Regan, dec'd. A credit of Six months will be given and bond and approved security required

JOHN A. DAVIS, }
NANCY REGAN, } Adm'rs.

July 16, 1858. 29tf

DEEP RIVER LAND FOR SALE.

INTENDING to move West, I offer for sale 550 ACRES of LAND, lying immediately on the South side of the River in the mineral region, a few miles above this place. About 100 acres of it is cleared and in a good state of cultivation.

The remainder is well timbered with Pine and Oak. There is on it a good House, and Orchard of choice fruits.

GEO. C. NEWBY.

Gulf, Chatham Co., July 26. 31-tf*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1858.

M. McKinnon vs. Robert F. Murphy.

Original Attachment.—Levy on Land, and Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case, R. F. Murphy, resides beyond the limits of this State, It is ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that he be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, A. D. 1858, then and there to plead or replevy, or final judgment will be granted and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the 1st Monday in June, A. D. 1858.

31*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk

TO
Turpentine Distillers and others.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has this day engaged Mr. LEONARD BELLINGRATH, Sr., who is well known as a first rate Copper-Smith, and is prepared to execute all orders in the line of Copper-smithing with despatch, such as Turpentine Stills; Copper, Steam and Water Pipes, Pumps; Iron Smoke Stacks, and all other Copper and Sheet Iron works. Repairing of all kinds of Copper-smith work, attended to. All orders promptly attended to.

M. A. BAKER.
Opposite the Post Office.

☞The highest price paid for old Copper by

M. A. BAKER.

June 16. 20tf

FARM FOR SALE

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer Lands, containing about 800 acres. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is susceptible of being made one of the most profitable Farms in the County. I will give a bargain in the lands, and make the time of pay most easy if application is made in a few weeks.

Address me at Gulf, N. C.

L. J. HAUGHTON.

Oct'r 16. 52-

LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale about 6000 Acres of Pine Lands near Fayetteville, containing an immense quantity of Mill Timber, and a number of Turpentine Boxes, and several new tasks may be cut. There is on the premises a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary outhouses,—Scuppernong and Isabella Grape Vines,—1000 young Peach and Apple Trees of Lindley's best varities; also, a good FARM of about 150 acres cleared; and also a GRIST and SAW MILL; and a fine large Meadow of about 140 acres. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road passes through these lands about a mile from the Mills. I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers, but would prefer to sell the whole together. Apply to Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, or the subscriber at Pittsborough, N. C.

J. H. HAUGHTON.

Nov. 12, 1857. 60-tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DRS. EASTERLING and HENAGAN having associated themselves together for the purpose of practicing Medicine in Rockingham and vicinity, they respectfully solicit a liberal share of patronage, and by their strict and prompt attention they hope to give perfect satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. They will attend any call day or *night.* Dr. Easterling takes pleasure in stating to his former patrons that Dr. H. is a regular graduate, having read *three years* and attended *two full courses* of Lectures. One or both may be found at *any hour* at their Office opposite the Post Office, unless professionally engaged.

H. R. EASTERLING, M. D. D. HENAGAN, M. D.

Rockingham, N. C., April 5, 1858. 100tf

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, a negro man by the name of HENRY, who says he belongs to John B. Archibald of Beaufort County, and was hired to John Perkins, of South Carolina. The said negro is of dark complexion, 5 feet 10½ inches high, about 22 years of age; had on when taken up dark colored pants, black coat and black hat. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. R. BOLTON, Jailer.

Fayetteville, July 19. 29tf

TAKEN UP!

AND committed to the Jail of Chatham county, two Negro Boys by the name of HENDERSON and EDOM, who say they belong to J. H. Pritchett, of Lumberton. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay prison charges, and take them away; otherwise, they will be dealt with according to law.

W. D. C. RIDDLE, Jailor.

Pittsborough, July 14. 28-

FURTHER SUPPLIES OF BOOKS.

PARTON'S Life of Aaron Burr; Guy Livingstones The Twin Roses, by Mrs. Ritchie; Bernard Lile, by Jere. Clemens; School Books, &c.

March 16, 1858. E. J. HALE & SON.